DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair, southwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,566. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 72⅞c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅝c; cash cotton, 7 13-16c.

FOREIGN.—The British Ninth Lancers, which were missing after the battle at Gras Pan, returned to camp after being forced back by the Boers. Railroad communication south of Kimberley has been restored to within six miles of Gras Pan. Additional troops to the number of 4,000 arrived at Cape Town yesterday. Mr. Balfour in a speech yesterday said he was convinced that the war in South Africa was brought on by the Boers as a bold bid for empire. Gen. Buller reports that Ladysmith is holding out, and that all is well there. The Emperor and Empress of Germany yesterday left Sandringham and went to Port Victoria on board the imperial yacht. They leave for Flushing today. Queen Victoria has made a conditional promise to visit the German Court next Spring. British officials say the Samoa agreement will stand. The temporary hitch is caused by a dual treaty between Great Britain and the United States. The Donaldson Line steamer Hestra picked up the crew of the American schooner H. & J. Blenderman at sea. The Italian Minister of Finance presented his financial statement in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. A new Chilean Ministry has been formed. The lie was passed in the Austrian Unterhaus yesterday.—Pages 3 and 6.

Page 1.

Anslie Wilcox of Buffalo has been appointed a Special Commissioner to take testimony in the matter of the charges against District Attorney Gardiner.

The President's forthcoming message was read at the Cabinet meeting yesterday. Those who have heard it say that it is an unusually strong document.

The Republican caucus currency bill was made public yesterday. It provides for an unequivocal gold standard and changes existing laws as to redemption of notes and National banks.

The entire business of Harper & Brothers passed yesterday from the hands of the Harpers into the control of the State Trust Company, acting as trustee for J. P. Morgan & Co., holders of $3,500,000 in mortgage bonds.

Page 2.

An elderly couple—William Helmholdt, a paralytic, and his wife, Matilda, who was laid up with a broken leg—were burned to death in a fire at 104 East Houston Street yesterday afternoon. Frederick Goetz jumped from a window and fractured his spine. The fire was attended by many exciting incidents.

Page 3.

The Albany Railway, the Watervliet Turnpike and Railroad, and the Troy City Railway combined, with $4,000,000 capital, under the name of the United Traction Company.

The transport Manauense arrived at Manila yesterday after an adventurous voyage from San Francisco. For the last twelve days the soldiers of the Thirty-first Volunteers were compelled to work night and day in water waist deep bailing out the ship to keep her afloat. The engines broke down, and for days the ship was in darkness. It is said the men were compelled to live on whisky, beer, and hardtack. San Francisco officials declare the ship was sound and seaworthy.

Page 4.

The Teachers' Association retained counsel to bring two actions against the city to settle the salary question. President Little and City Superintendent Maxwell were summoned to appear before the Mazet Committee.

Page 5.

"White's Bureau," a concern with offices in the Cotton Exchange, whose operations excited suspicion, has ceased to exist.

John G. Agnew, manager of the Washington Syndicate Company, was admitted to bail. His books show that he owes depositors only $1,104.

William F. Miller, the head of the Franklin Syndicate, has not been found, but his lawyer says he is near at hand, and the police are searching Staten Island for him.

Louis A. Gourdain, who had started the "Imperial National Bank," to deal in bonds yielding 300 per cent. profit, was arrested by Capt. Price, and later the prisoner's lawyer, H. S. Davis, was ordered out of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station by the same officer.

Page 6.

Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Santiago, arrived here yesterday, and went at once to Washington.

President Clausen of the Park Board yesterday issued two permits allowing the holders to run automobiles in Central Park.

Page 7.

The Independent Telephone Company was incorporated at Albany yesterday with a capital of $100,000.

Frederick O. Beach and Mrs. Charles F. Havemeyer were married yesterday. They will sail for Europe to-day.

The members of Company C, Ninth Regiment, are looking for their former Captain, F. J. Quinby, in order to get the fittings of the company room out of storage.

Page 8.

The vast work performed by the Children's Aid Society was made public yesterday at its forty-seventh annual meeting.

Senator Rawlins of Utah said yesterday that he would ask that Congress investigate the charges against Roberts.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows aggregate receipts of $273,484,573 during the last fiscal year, an increase of over $102,000,000. Many changes in the law are recommended.

Page 11.

E. C. Benedict testified in the suit of W. J. Logan for an accounting of the profits of the Brooklyn gas consolidation.

This is the last day for the offering of bonds under the purchase plan of the Secretary of the Treasury, but an extension of time may be granted.

Members of the New York Produce Exchange have received from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company an extensive reinsurance proposition.

Page 14.

Alderman Bridges occupied the centre of the stage at yesterday's meeting of the board.

An unidentified woman was run down and killed yesterday in Long Island City by a trolley car.

The Mazet committee yesterday resumed its inquiry into the affairs of the District Attorney's office.

On the eve of his departure for Europe, Richard Croker promised a personal subscription to the Dewey arch, and the aid of Tammany Hall.

By order of Chief of Police Devery, six Captains in Manhattan and four elsewhere were transferred, the changes taking effect last night.

Two more jurors were chosen yesterday, making ten in all, for the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder by poison of Katherine J. Adams.

David B. Badeau was arrested yesterday on the charge of violating the Internal Revenue law by selling restored revenue stamps. He is the first dealer in revenue stamps to be apprehended on this ground.

Supreme Court Justice Scott decided that five Councilmen were guilty of contempt of court in failing to vote for a bond issue, as ordered by a writ of mandamus, and must pay fines of $100 each. The case of Councilman Brice was sent to a referee.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the Second Department, decided that Commissioner Kearny, with the approval of the Board of Public Improvements, had the authority to enter into contracts with lighting companies, ignoring the alleged right of the Municipal Assembly to interfere in the matter.

Amusements.—Page 4
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 12.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 12
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

Two Ways for Cost of One.
November 29th the Lackawanna Railroad will sell tickets from New York to Niagara Falls and return for one fare, good to return to and including December 4th.—Adv.

GIGANTIC RAILROAD DEALS EFFECTED

Pennsylvania Acquires Control of Baltimore and Ohio.

W. K. VANDERBILT'S PURCHASE

"Big Four" and Chesapeake & Ohio Now in the Central's Control.

Extraordinary accomplishments were completed yesterday in Eastern trunk line railway affairs. Changes are brought about in three important railroad systems.

The Pennsylvania Company acquires control of the Baltimore and Ohio.

W. K. Vanderbilt, in the interest of New York Central, takes over controlling holdings of J. P. Morgan in the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Chesapeake and Ohio.

This revolutionizes the Eastern railway situation. Apprehensions so much hippodromed in Wall Street recently over Baltimore and Ohio under new Western control being a disturber are so extinguished. The concentration of Eastern railroad control so becomes effective in far-reaching ways.

The two deals have been accomplished together. The executive heads of the Pennsylvania and New York Central have worked together And thus is manifest the fact disclosed in THE NEW YORK TIMES some months ago that Mr. Vanderbilt and President Cassatt are not merely allies, but so closely related that Eastern trunk line affairs are dominated as by one mind.

It is improbable that either the one great system acquired by the Pennsylvania or the two important properties acquired by New York Central interests, will be forthwith attached in open corporation mergers. For reasons that practical business men can amply appreciate, there is likely to be a disposition to let the public have few secrets immediately.

It may even be that official views of what is politic may require for a time that the deals be not even admitted. That was the case when original publication was made of Mr. Vanderbilt's Boston and Albany lease deal; for in the present bigger instance, as then, the negotiations have been conducted with such adroitness that even high officers of the interested properties have been without knowledge of what was in progress, but this information is official. Concluding signatures to operative contracts were attached yesterday.

The acquisition of the Baltimore and Ohio by the Pennsylvania can be compared only with the coup which W. K. Vanderbilt's father accomplished in the inspiriting surprise he gave Wall Street fifteen years ago with his West Shore deal.

FACTS ABOUT THE ROADS.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with branches and leased lines, has a total mileage of 2,046.03 miles. The capital stock amounts to $101,727,000, of which $59,227,030 is in preferred stock.

The company was chartered in Maryland Feb. 28, 1827, and in Virginia on the 8th of the succeeding month. The road was opened to Ellicott's Mills, a distance of fifteen miles, on May 24, 1830, and locomotives were first used on Aug. 30 of the same year. In July, 1871, the through line was opened to Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis, and to Chicago in November, 1874. In 1876 a line was secured to Pittsburg, and in 1886 the route from Baltimore to Philadelphia was opened. In December of the same year, the "Blue Line" was put in operation between New York, Washington, and the Southwest.

The company being unable to meet its obligations maturing March 1, 1896, receivers were appointed. Several committees on reorganization were chosen, representing dierent interests. Defaults were made on the several important loans early in the receivership, the arrears on some of which were subsequently made good. Suits for foreclosure were brought in 1897 and 1898. In December last the reorganization managers, having provided funds for that purpose, the receiver's certificates were called for redemption. Large contracts were placed in December, 1898, and in January, 1899, by the receivers for powerful modern freight equipment.

The total liabilities at the close of the fiscal year on June 30, 1897, were $149,864,849.85. The rolling equipment consists of four electric motors, 897 locomotives, 360 passenger coaches, 77 combination coaches, 9 dining cars, 97 baggage cars, 60 express cars, 14 refrigerator cars, 9 officers' cars, 2 pay cars, and 38,332 freight cars. In addition, the company controls 8 tugs, 2 steam lighters, 15 covered lighters, 31 barges, 2 floats, 2 pile drivers, and 4 open lighters. The net earnings in 1898 were $7,446,696.

The total mileage of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway is 2,234.19 miles. The capital stock is $38,000,000, of which $10,000,000 is preferred. On June 27, 1889, there was a consolidation of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago, the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, and the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railways. Other leased lines were merged in 1890, and the capital stock of the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan Railway Company was purchased. The corporation's rolling stock consists of 459 locomotives, 236 passenger cars, 12,453 freight cars, and 131 cars of other descriptions. The net earnings in 1898 were $3,351,726, when the total liabilities were $96,778,936.99.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad has a total mileage of 1,360.40 miles, the main line running from Fort Monroe, Va., to Cincinnati. The company was organized Oct. 1, 1888, by a reorganization, without foreclosure, of a company of the same name, whose property had been in the hands of a receiver since Oct. 28, 1887. This company owns the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge jointly with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, and has trackage rights over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad from Lexington to Louisville, Ky., a distance of eighty-four miles, completing a connection with the bridge. The capitalization of the company is $60,533,400. The total net earnings in 1898 were $3,806,250, and the total liabilities are $129,620,038.09.

THANKSGIVING—EVANS' ALE.
ALL DEALERS.—Adv.

PET DOG FAITHFUL TO DEATH.

Trained to Put Out Fires, He Dies Proving His Worth—Master Fatally Hurt at Same Time.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 28.—Harry Grant of Franklinville owned a mastiff which he spent weeks in teaching to put out fires with his paws. This morning, in illustrating to a friend the efficiency of his dog, Grant lighted a fuse attached to a dynamite cartridge. The dog rushed at the smoking fuse and endeavored to put it out, but failed.

Seeing the danger of his pet, Grant grabbed the animal by the tail and endeavored to pull him away. The explosion that followed tore the dog to pieces and fatally injured Grant.

MILES'S CLERK TOO HUMOROUS

War Department Employe Couches Official Letters in Language Deemed Improper and Is Dismissed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Noble E. Dawson, a clerk in the War Department, who has been confidential clerk to Gen. Miles, was dismissed to-day because of his style of letter writing. Dawson has been in the War Department for many years, but never gave any indication that he was troubled with humor until President McKinley went West. Then the Postmaster General was amazed one day to find in his mail a letter from the War Department relating to the then unsettled question of postage in Puerto Rico, which commenced thus:

"I trust that when the wise and patriotic Administration gets back from its swing around campaign, having shown the bucolic voters that it was McKinley who caused the bountiful crops to grow, salted the Klondike with a wealth of golden nuggets, and furnished employment (in the Philippines) to our unoccupied needy, you will, undaunted by the spectre so aptly limned by the Autumnal poet in his luminous phrase, 'The Dewey-skirted clouds imbibe the sun,' again tackle the colonial postage."

After the Postmaster General had thought this official communication over for a while he furnished a copy of it to the Secretary of War. The minds of these officials have a serious bent, and they were unable to sympathize with Dawson's style of humor. The matter was held up, however, until Gen. Miles returned, and then submitted to him. He, too, failed to see the joke, and to-day Mr. Dawson was dismissed.

GIRLS FLEE FROM SMALLPOX.

Ohio Wesleyan University Loses 225 Students in a Day.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAWARE, Ohio, Nov. 28.—There was great excitement to-day at the Girl's Seminary, Ohio Wesleyan University, where about 300 girls board and room. One of the students, Miss Florence Holland of Canton, has been ill, and when it was reported that she is suffering from an attack of genuine smallpox, there was a scattering for home. There were 75 of the students left at the noon meal, and all those who could have gone home. The patient has been isolated from her college associates and is not in a serious condition. The alarm has told heavily, however, on the college attendance.

BOSTON REFUSES A TRUST.

City Will Not Administer Bequest of $25,000 for a Sectarian Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—The City of Boston cannot act as administrator of a trust fund of $25,000 because its benefits are defined on sectarian lines. Caroline C. Thayer, who died in Boston about 1891, had bequeathed property to the City of Boston, to be so invested that a fund should be formed for the benefit of Protestant widows and single women without distinction of color, but preference was to be always given to those who have seen better days. It also provided that the fund be called the Nathaniel Frederic Thayed Fund.

The property, owing to the death of the testator's sisters, now amounts to about $25,000. In September last Nathaniel Miles Thayer, executor of the will in question, submitted the matter of the bequest to the law department of the city, and was informed that the city would not administer the trust, because under the provisions of the bequest it was made sectarian.

Mr. Thayer wrote Mayor Quincy about the position taken by the Law Department, and the Mayor replied: "I think I am warranted in saying that the city certainly will not undertake to administer any sectarian trust, and that you can therefore safely proceed to get some one else appointed under the will of Carolina Thayer."

Mr. Thayer then asked the Howard Benevolent Society of this city, a corporation organized for the purpose of assisting indigent Protestant women, if it would act as trustee and this society consented.

In order to secure the appointment of the society, however, it necessary to file in the probate office a declination by the City of Boston of the trust, and Mr. Thayer petitions that an order may be passed formally declining the trust, on the grounds given by the Law Department and Mayor Quincy.

This decision marks a new departure, for the city is now administering three trust funds along sectarian lines.

BALTIMORE FIRM IN TROUBLE.

Creditors of P. T. George & Co. to Meet Friday.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 28.—Considerable surprise was caused in financial circles today by the announcement that P. T. George & Co., one of the oldest and most highly esteemed wholesale provision and oil refining houses in Baltimore, was in financial difficulties, and had called a meeting of its creditors for Friday to consider its condition. A considerable amount of the firm's paper is held by banks and other financial institutions in Baltimore and elsewhere.

It is understood that the liabilities amount to about $350,000, with assets in excess of those figures, but so tied up as to be not immediately available. A statement of the firm's condition is now being prepared for submission to the creditors at the meeting Friday. They have not made an assignment, and hope to be able to liquidate their indebtedness without doing so.

The house is one of the oldest of its kind in the city. It is composed of Philip T. George and his sons Samuel E. and Josias. The business has been managed principally by the sons during the past few years.

A Striking Railway Train,
The "Pennsylvania Limited," the richest train on the rails. Leaves New York every morning for Chicago via Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

Give Bensolyptus Tooth Powder
one trial. Its merits will do the rest. Cleanse the teeth. Sweetens the breath. At all druggists.—Adv.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

Cabinet Members Who Have Heard It Read Declare It an Unusually Strong Document.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The President's annual message is practically completed and ready for transmission to Congress when it assembles next week. The message will be unusually long on account of the numerous and important topics it discusses. The portions of the message treating of different topics have been sent to the Public Printer as they have been finished, and proofs have been submitted for revision.

It is not certain that the message will be sent to Congress next Monday. It is customary to send it on the day of the assembling of Congress, but as the death of the Vice President makes it certain that the Senate, at least, will adjourn immediately out of respect to his memory, it is not unlikely that the message will be withheld until Tuesday. In the House the adjournment will only be delayed until that body is organized, when, upon the announcement of the death of the Vice President, it also will adjourn.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was devoted almost exclusively to the consideration of the message. A large portion of it was read by the President, after which the members entered into a general discussion of the policies and recommendations it contained. It met with general approval, and after the meeting had adjourned several of the members expressed the opinion that it was an unusually strong and able document.

COL. ASA B. GARDINER'S TRIAL.

Anslie Wilcox of Buffalo Qualifies as Special Commissioner to Take Testimony in the Case.

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—Anslie Wilcox of Buffalo has been commissioned Special Commissioner to take testimony in the matter of the charges preferred by the City Club of New York City against Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney of New York County, and has taken his oath of office before Secretary of State McDonough.

He has been in consultation with Attorney General Davies relative to the commencement of the investigation, and will be ready to begin the same when Col. Gardiner is prepared to present his defense. He has eight days in which to prepare, but may shorten that time if he so desires. It is anticipated that it will be Dec. 1 before the investigation is under way.

Attorney General Davies will conduct the examination of witnesses as the legal representative of the State.

MRS. GRIDLEY NOT DESTITUTE.

Her Mother-in-Law Says, However, that Her Pension Is Inadequate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Mrs. Ann E. Gridley, the mother of the late Captain of the Olympia, denied to-day that her daughter-in-law was in destitute circumstances.

"But," added Mrs. Gridley, "the small pension she receives does not support her. Thirty dollars a month is small recompense for the life that was taken. So much has been done for other naval officers that we think our boy has been neglected. He was the only one in the battle of Manila Bay to give his life. An effort was made at the last session of Congress to increase my daughter's pension, but it failed, but I do hope it will go through at this session."

AMERICANS LOOK FOR MONEY.

Some One Has Made Many Believe They Had Rich Dutch Ancestors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Somebody is doing a thriving business by persuading credulous Americans that they had ancestors in Dutch India. The very name of Dutch India seems to them to be suggestive of millionaire uncles, and, according to Consul Sidney B. Everett at Batavia, he is being inundated with letters from intelligent American citizens who think they have Indian progenitors.

"The ancestor, it is usually stated," writes Consul Everett, "came here in the colonial army."

Consul Everett has spent a great deal of time investigating this seeming swindle, and he now asks the State Department to warn the people against the ancestor fraud. None of the persons named by correspondents has ever been in Dutch India, and there are no fortunes awaiting Americans. If there were, under the Dutch law the claims would be outlawed. Finally, a large portion of the colonial army, quite a distinct thing from the Dutch Army in Holland, went to Dutch India under assumed names, and to trace them would be impossible. Many more married half-caste or native women, and their property naturally went to the children.

"In this country," adds the Consul, "people scatter or die quickly, and the difficulties of bringing suit would be far greater than at home."

A CHICAGO REAL ESTATE DEAL.

Eastern Investors Find Their Lots Are Under Water.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—A suit will shortly be started in the Federal courts against the Calumet Harbor Improvement Company, two of the main promoters of which were ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins and Dr. Henry Reynolds. W. H. Carney of Burlington, Vt., who represents the movement to regain invested money, alleges that his clients were lured by glowing prospectuses to buy lots on the site of a future great metropolis, and that investigation has shown the metropolis to be some distance under water.

According to Mr. Carney, the Easterners were told that the Calumet Harbor, situated near the southern limits of Chicago, was destined to be the commercial ruler of the unsalted seas; that the stock yards were soon to remove to a nearby location, and that great iron and steel works and factories were to be established there. Whereupon the Eastern men bought many lots.

An investigator found the future metropolis to be a swamp, and the matchless harbor many miles from Chicago's centre.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY FUNDS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The University of Chicago must secure $700,000 during the next month in order to realize the full advantage of John D. Rockefeller's standing offer to duplicate all contributions made before Jan. 1, 1900. In 1895 Mr. Rockefeller made an offer to the university of $2,000,000, provided a like amount was raised from other sources before Jan. 1, 1900.

Miss Helen Culver immediately responded with a gift of property valued at $1,000,000, and other gifts have been made which have drawn from Mr. Rockefeller in all about $1,300,000. This leaves about $700,000 to be received from him still if that amount can be raised among other benefactors.

SUES ARCHITECT FOR DAMAGES.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The novel allegation that an architect employed to prepare the plans and specifications for a building at a certain figure did not follow his instructions, but drew plans largely increasing the cost of the structure, thereby causing his employer great financial loss, is the basis of a suit for $15,000 damages begun to-day by William S. Barbee against Architect Warren H. Milner.

In 1899 Mr. Barbee declares he bargained with Architect Milner for specifications for a building to cost $37,500. Mr. Barbee asserts the cost of the building was found to have exceeded $48,000. He was forced to sell the building and property at a great loss. The transaction, the declaration says, completely ruined the plaintiff.

The original and only genuine "Old Saratoga" Whiskey is Rosskam, Gerstley & Co.'s. Acker, Merrall & Condit sell it.—Adv.

Southern Ry. for Florida, Aiken, Augusta, New Orleans, Memphis, commercial and resort South and Southwest. Schedule page 13.—Adv.

HARPERS GIVE UP CONTROL

Affairs of the Publishers in State Trust Company's Hands.

MR. HARVEY APPOINTED AGENT

Step Taken After Correspondence with J. P. Morgan & Co. to Avert Downfall of the Firm.

The difficulties under which the publishing house of Harper & Brothers has, according to rumor, been laboring for many months resulted yesterday in the entire business passing from the hands of the Harpers into the control of the State Trust Company, acting as trustee for J. P. Morgan & Co., holders of $3,500,000 in mortgage bonds. The trust company has appointed George B. M. Harvey, who was recently elected President of Harper & Brothers, as its agent to take charge of the property, and it is thought a reorganization may be effected which will insure the continuance of the business under the old name, but under Mr. Harvey's management.

Under the terms of the mortgage, which was dated Nov. 16, 1896, the trust company was enabled to take possession at any time. Besides the amount of the mortgage, Harper & Brothers have unsecured liabilities of about $2,000,000. All but $500,000 of this is in commercial paper, and it is understood the principal creditors have declared themselves willing to agree to any plan that commends itself to J. P. Morgan & Co., Mr. Harvey, and the members of the firm, and that is designed to place the concern on a sound financial basis.

The action yesterday was taken at the request of the Messrs. Harper. J. P. Morgan & Co. had offered a further loan, but the members of the firm realized that, although the real value of their assets was far in excess of their liabilities, the assets were of a nature which prevented them from being turned into cash at short notice, except at great loss. After discussion between the principal creditors and the Messrs. Harper it was decided to invite the trust company to take possession of the property.

THE NOTICE ON THE DOOR.

A short time after the thousand employes of Harper & Brothers began their work yesterday word went round the building in Pearl Street that something unusual had happened. It was said an important notice had been pasted on the front doors of the building, and soon a large crowd had assembled at that point. On the glass door at the top of the first flight of steps leading to the offices from the street was the following, typewritten on a sheet of foolscap:

HARPER & BROTHERS.
NOTICE.

All persons will please take notice that the State Trust Company, as trustee under the first mortgage made by the corporation of Harper & Brothers to the State Trust Company as trustee, dated Nov. 16, 1896, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 97 of Mortgages, Pages 328-360, Section 1, on Nov. 1, 1896, and upon the same day duly filed in said office as a chattel mortgage (No. 52,514,) in pursuance of the provisions of Section 2 of Article III. of said mortgage, has entered into and upon all and every part of the property and premises, lands, rights, interests, and franchises conveyed or intended to be conveyed by said mortgage, and each and every part thereof, including the publications and periodicals known as Harper's Magazine, Harper's Weekly, Harper's Bazar, and Harper's Round Table, and that from this date and until further notice neither the corporation of Harper & Brothers nor its agents or servants will have or will exercise any power to use, operate, manage, or control said mortgaged property or premises, or to conduct the business thereof.

The State Trust Company has appointed Mr. G. B. M. Harvey to be its agent in the possession, operation, management, and control of the said property, premises, and business, and until further notice he will be respected accordingly. By order the State Trust Company:

[L. S.] By WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.

Attest: H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

The reading of this notice produced great excitement among the employes of the firm. The majority failed to understand it at first, and supposed that it meant the collapse of the business. But this idea was dissipated before long by means of an intimation from one of the members of the firm that there would be no interruption of work, and a better idea of the real state of things was obtained.

When a reporter saw Horatio R. Harper, one of the Directors, Mr. Harper said that the notice simply meant reorganization. The proceeding was, he added, of an entirely friendly character. For further particulars the reporter was referred to Mr. Harvey.

LETTER TO J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Mr. Harvey said that the action of the trust company had been taken at the request of Harper & Brothers, after he had declared his opinion that the business could not possibly be carried on any longer under the old conditions. He showed the following correspondence, which, he said, explained the causes which led up to the action:

New York, November 27, 1899.

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York:

Dear Sirs: It is due to you as the principal creditors of Harper & Brothers, to know that, owing to the financial stringency and the fact that the bulk of our assets is not available for quick realization or collateral purposes, the company may and probably will be unable to meet its maturing obligations. Moreover, our new President, Mr. Harvey, insists that the finances of the company must be adjusted in such a way as to enable him to give his undivided attention to the business and editorial work, and we ourselves feel that, in the present situation, we have not the moral right to incur further obligations which we might not be able to meet. We consider it our duty, therefore, in justice both to yourself and ourselves, to decline to avail ourselves of your generous offer to increase the amount of your loan, and to seek your co-operation in another way, better adapted in our judgment to conserve the interests of all our creditors.

We feel emboldened to make this request, not because of business necessity on your part, but because of the personal friendship and sympathy you have always shown for and the great pecuniary service you have rendered to Harper & Brothers in the past. It is due you that we should, as we do now, express our keen appreciation of and sincere gratitude for such assistance, without which our house could hardly have maintained its position.

The present assets of the company have been justly estimated as being far in excess of its existing liabilities, but they are of such a character as to be wholly unavailable for immediate cash requirements or as a basis for further loans. We are satisfied, however, that with capable single-headed management, which we believe we have now secured, the property may be made capable of earning a material amount in excess of that required to pay the interest not only upon your prior lien, but also upon the unsecured claims amounting to approximately $2,000,000. It is our anxious desire to protect, if possible, the holders of these claims and to place them in a position which will assure ultimate payment in full.

A reorganization of the company upon a permanent and substantial basis would, we believe, accomplish these purposes and would conserve the interests of all creditors, provided the property could continue under the sole direction of Mr. Harvey, who has already effected reforms which will result in a saving of more than $100,000 per year.

We therefore recognize that you should proceed to take all necessary steps to protect your claim secured by the collateral of our mortgage bonds, and that the State Trust Company, as trustee under the mortgage, upon your request, would be entitled to enter upon and to take possession of the mortgaged property. In that case, we shall initiate proceedings for the appointment of the trustee as receiver of the corporation, and of Mr. Harvey as agent for the receiver, hoping that a reorganization may be effected, which shall promote primarily the interests of our creditors, and which, we hope, will also preserve the honor and dignity of the house of Harper & Brothers, and enable it to enter upon a fresh career of usefulness and prosperity. We are, with great respect, your obedient servants,

JOHN W. HARPER, J. HENRY HARPER, JAMES THORNE HARPER, HENRY S. HARPER, H. R. HARPER, JAMES HARPER.

New York, Nov. 27, 1899.

Messrs. John W. Harper et al.:

Gentlemen—We beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and to express our commendation of the spirit which animates it. The downfall of the house of Harper & Brothers would be a national calamity. Everything that can be done lawfully to prevent it should be done. Under the circumstances we think your plan will prove in the end to have been the best for all your creditors, and it will receive our hearty co-operation. Thanking you for your very gracious expressions, we are very resectfully yours, J. P. MORGAN & CO.

MR. HARVEY'S STATEMENT.

In further explanation of the situation Mr. Harvey said: "It is only just and right that I should assume my full share of responsibility for this action, and I do not hesitate to say that it was taken primarily at my instance, with the full consent and approval of the members of the Harper family and of the principal creditors.

"The simple fact is that anybody who ventured to assume the personal responsibility of the management of the company without first effecting a thorough readjustment of its finances would have been confronted by a herculean, if not an impossible task. After a thorough investigation of the condition of affairs, I became satisfied that, in order to maintain the proud position that Harper & Brothers have always occupied in the publishing world, and to carry on and enlarge its business in conformity with modern ideas, it was absolutely essential to begin at the bottom, and first of all to establish its finances upon a sound and durable basis.

"An attempt to accomplish this task while staggering under so heavy a burden of indebtedness would have been, from a business standpoint, little short of insane. After full discussion and deliberation, each member of the family concerned, and all of the larger creditors whom I was able to consult, indorsed this judgment and recognized the fact that the only possible solution lay in the course which has been followed."

In answer to an inquiry as to whether the Harper publications would all continue to appear, Mr. Harvey gave a reply in the affirmative. He added that not only would none of them be discontinued, but that they would be strengthened in every possible way.

Mr. Harvey said with regard to the unsecured obligations that it would not be possible to schedule them for a day or two, as a large proportion of them was in paper in the hands of banks and brokers.

"It will now be possible," said Mr. Harvey in conclusion, "for myself and all who are or become associated with me to devote our entire energies to the actual work before us, instead of giving half our time at least to financial problems, with a practical certainty that the very best endeavors could only result in ultimate failure.

"I desire to add that in these deliberations the attitude of every member of the Harper family has been characterized by the keenest sense of personal honor and the highest regard for the good name of the greatest publishing house in the world. It is equally obvious from the correspondence that the large creditors, and notably J. P. Morgan & Co., were and are actuated by the most generous and sympathetic spirit."

A well-known New York banker said yesterday that about $1,500,000 worth of the Harpers' commercial paper was in circulation. It was mostly held, he added, by country banks in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and other New England States. It was of two kinds, some signed with the firm's name and some indorsed by two members of the firm. It had been negotiated through Charles Hathaway & Co.

THE HISTORY OF THE FIRM.

Founder of the House James Harper, Once Mayor of the City.

James Harper, the founder of the firm of Harper & Brothers, was the son of Joseph Harper, a farmer of Newtown, L. I. He was born in 1795, and served his apprenticeship as a printer in this city. Afterward, with his brother John, he established a printing business, at first working for booksellers. Soon the brothers began to publish on their own account.

The first book that they issued was "Locke on the Human Understanding," issued in 1818. The name of the original firm was J. & J. Harper. It issued about 200 books. The two young brothers, Wesley and Fletcher, were apprenticed to James and John, and as they became of age were admitted as partners. In 1833 the title of the firm was changed to Harper & Brothers, and before long it was the leading publishing house in this city.

In 1853 the establishment of Harper & Brothers occupied nine contiguous buildings on Cliff and Pearl Streets, filled with costly machinery and books. On Dec. 10 of that year the whole was destroyed by fire, the loss amounting to $1,000,000, only a quarter of which was insured. Nevertheless, the Harpers hired temporary premises the next day, and employed the principal printers and binders in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston to reproduce their books. Before the ruins of the fire were cleared away the plans for the present building were prepared. It covers about half an acre, and was one of the first fireproof structures erected.

The earliest of the periodicals established by Harper & Brothers was Harper's Monthly Magazine, first issued in 1850. Seven years later Harper's Weekly was established, and in 1881 Harper's Bazar first appeared, and in 1881 Harper's Young People.

James Harper was in 1844 elected Mayor of this city. In 1853, while driving in Fifth Avenue, his horses took fright, and he was thrown from his carriage, dying two days afterward. Soon afterward Wesley Harper died and John Harper withdrew from the business. The firm was reorganized by the admission of several sons of the original partners, who had all served apprenticeship in some branch of the business.

John W. Harper, who until Nov. 16 was the President of the corporation of Harper & Brothers, is the eldest son of John Harper. Joseph Henry Harper is the grandson of Fletcher Harper. The other members of the firm are also grandsons of the original partners.

In 1897 the firm of Harper & Brothers was incorporated, the capital being $2,000,000. It was reported last June that the company had formed an alliance with the S. S. McClure Company, but the report was afterward denied.

HEARING IN MRS. EDDY'S TRIAL.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—The libel suit of Josephine Curtis Woodbury against Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, the leader of Christian Scientists, was heard to-day in continuance in the Equity Court, Judge Braley on the bench. The hearing was on the contempt proceedings brought by Samuel J. Elder in behalf of Mrs. Eddy against Mrs. Woodbury, the contempt consisting in the publication of interviews in a New York and a Boston paper, and the declaration of the plaintiff in the press.

At the same time the counter-proceedings of counsel for Mrs. Woodbury were heard, alleging contempt on the part of Mrs. Eddy in the publication of misleading articles in the newspapers in relation to an agreement made in private between the court and counsel as to an amendment in the declaration of the plaintiff. These issues were the outcome of an original suit for $150,000 damages for alleged libel brought by Mrs. Woodbury against Mrs. Eddy.

At the hearing to-day Francis W. Peabody, Mrs. Woodbury's counsel, formally abandoned his counter-proceeding, and Mrs. Woodbury, when called to the stand, threw herself on the mercy of the court, and declared that she had had no intention of doing anything that could be considered contemptuous, and that the only reporter she had seen was introduced to her by her counsel.

Pennsylvania Railroad's West Twenty-third Street Station,
Connecting the centre of New York's shopping, hotel, and theatre district with the great cities South and West, reached by the Pennsylvania Railroad's comprehensive system. Station easily accessible by Pennsylvania Railroad Cabs or street cars. Handsomest ferryboats ever built.—Adv.

Limited Train—No Excess Fare.
Every day in the year to St. Louis, by New York Central's fast Southwestern Limited.—Adv.

Coghlan's Body to be Cremated Here.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 28.—The remains of Charles Coghlan will be taken to New York and there cremated.

The Celebrated Grueby Pottery
in soft and rich greens. Theodore B. Starr, Madison Square West, Sole Agent for New York.—Adv.

REPUBLICAN PLAN FOR CURRENCY LAW

Caucus Bill Declares for an Absolute Gold Standard.

MAINTAINS A PERFECT PARITY

Provides for a New Bureau of Issue and Redemption.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The financial bill prepared by the Republican caucus committee which met at Atlantic City last Spring was to-day made public by the committee. Its text follows:

A bill to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. That the standard unit of value shall, as now, be the dollar, and shall consist of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, or twenty-three and twenty-two one-hundredths grains of pure gold, being the one-tenth part of the eagle.

SEC. 2. That all interest-bearing obligations of the United States for the payment of money, now existing or hereafter to be entered into, and all United States notes and Treasury notes issued under the law of July 14, 1890, shall be deemed and held to be payable in the gold coin of the United States, as defined in Section 1 of this act; and all other oblig

rency outstanding at any time to $50,000,000, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 7.—That the United States notes or Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, hereafter issued or reissued, shall be of such denominations, not less than one dollar, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Silver certificates shall hereafter be issued or paid out only in denominations of $1, $2, and $5, against silver dollars deposited in the division of issue and redemption, or in exchange for silver certificates of denominations exceeding $5.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

SEC. 8.—That Sec. 5,159 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be and the same is amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 5,159.—Every association after having complied with the provisions of this title, preliminary to the commencement of the banking business, and before it shall be authorized to commence banking business under this title, shall transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States, as security for its circulating notes, any United States registered bonds, bearing interest, to an amount where the capital is $150,000 or less, not less than one-fourth of the capital, and $50,000 where the capital is in excess of $150,000. Such bonds shall be received by the Treasurer upon deposit, and shall by him be safely kept in his office until they shall be otherwise disposed of in pursuance of the provisions of this title; and such of those banks having on deposit bonds in excess of that amount are authorized to reduce their circulation by the deposit of lawful money as provided by law:

PROVIDED, That the amount of such circulating notes issued to any National banking association having on deposit United States bonds to insure circulation at the passage of this act, or which may hereafter deposit such bonds to secure circulation shall not exceed in any case the par value of the bonds deposited, as herein provided.

NATIONAL BANK TAX.

SEC. 9.—That every National banking association shall pay to the Treasurer of the United States, in addition to the taxes imposed by an act approved July 13, 1898, entitled "An Act to Provide Ways and Means to Meet War Expenditures and for Other Purposes," each half-year in the months of January and July, on or before the 30th day thereof, a tax of one-tenth of 1 per centum upon the value of its franchise, as measured by the aggregate amount of its capital, surplus, and undivided profits upon the last day of the calendar month next preceding.

Sections 5,214, 5,215, 5,216, and 5,217 of the Revised Statutes of the United States are hereby repealed. But nothing in this section contained shall be construed as in any manner to release any banking association from any liability for taxes or penalties incurred prior to the passage of this act. [The sections herein sought to be repealed refer to the taxation of National banks upon the average amounts of notes in circulation, the capital stock and deposits, the making of sworn returns by the banks, and the methods of collecting taxes and assessing them when no returns are made.]

In order to enable the Treasurer to assess the taxes imposed by the provisions of this section, each association shall, within ten days from the 1st days of January and July of each year, make a return, under the oath of its President or cashier, to the Treasurer of the United States, in such form as the Treasurer may prescribe, of the amount of its capital, surplus, and undivided profits upon the last day of the calendar month preceding. Every association which fails to make such return shall be liable to a penalty of $200, to be collected either out of the interest as it may become due such association on the bonds deposited with the Treasurer, or at his option, in the manner in which penalties are to be collected of other corporations under the laws of the United States.

Whenever any association fails to make the return herein required, the taxes to be paid by such association shall be assessed upon such an amount as the Treasurer may determine to be the true amount of capital, surplus, and undivided profits of such association.

Whenever an association fails to pay the taxes imposed by this section, the sums due may be collected in the manner provided for the collection of United States taxes from other incorporations; or the Treasurer may reserve the amount out of the interest, as it may become due on the bonds deposited with him by such defaulting association.

NATIONAL BANK CAPITAL.

SEC. 10.—That Section 5,138 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 5,138.—No association shall be organized with a less capital than $100,000, except that banks with a capital of not less than $50,000 may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be organized in any place the population of which does not exceed 6,000 inhabitants, and except that banks with a capital of not less than $25,000 may, with the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be organized in any place the population of which does not exceed 2,000 inhabitants. No association shall be organized in a city the population of which exceeds 50,000 persons with a capital of less than $200,000."

EXPLANATION OF THE BILL.

The report on the bill has been prepared by Representative Overstreet of Indianapolis, who introduced the original bill of the Monetary Commission in 1898, and has been distributed to each Republican member of the House. Mr. Overstreet frankly admits that the committee "did not consider the general subject of banking, nor did it seek to arrange a complete scheme of finance, but confined its recommendations to those subjects of most pressing demand, as evidenced by the pledges of the Republican Party and the general policy of the Administration."

It was felt, the report declares, that "the strengthening of the public credit by the removal of all doubt concerning the policy and practice of the Government relative to the unit of value is of paramount importance."

BUT ONE STANDARD.

It is pointed out that there can be but one standard at one time, but that the convenience of commerce is promoted by the use of different media of exchange, convertible into the standard. The report continues:

"When the standard shall be permanently established, and all doubt of its stability removed, the parity of all our money will be fully recognized, and the kind of money in which payments shall be made will rarely, if ever, be the subject of dispute. When certainty shall take the place of doubt, and the integrity of our credit be as fixed as the honor of the Nation, the National debt can be readily refunded at lower interest rates, and future loans negotiated with ease, upon better terms than ever before."

"The rapid development of American trade and its vast expansion, bringing our people into close relations with the leading nations of the world, makes it imperative that the standard of value in which settlements are made shall be the best known to the highest civilization, and shall safely appeal to intelligent and successful experience.

"Recent events, shaped by causes beyond our control, bearing obligations which National honor requires shall be courageously discharged, open new fields for American statesmanship. Channels of trade yet unknown to American enterprises, and avenues of commerce yet to welcome American products, will surely result. Such conditions emphasize the necessity for a standard of value which shall remain firm throughout the vicissitudes of competitive trade. Its permanency and stability should be above suspicion. Its security should be absolute.

GOLD THE RECOGNIZED STANDARD.

"Some question of expedience might be raised, if the proposition were new or were we assuming a position at variance with other nations. But the gold standard is recognized by all leading nations, and the statute proposed merely reaffirms the policy followed by us for over sixty years, so reinforced and plainly expressed that the question will be placed forever beyond dispute."

The fact is pointed out that the Treasury at the beginning of October had a net gold reserve of more than $250,000,000, and that there is more gold in the United States now than ever before. The advantages which this situation creates are thus described:

"The present conditions are most favorable and the time most opportune for the clear and unequivocal adoption of the gold standard.

"Prior to the year 1896 the gold standard had been legally adopted by the following countries, viz.: Austria-Hungary, Brazil, British Honduras, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, and Turkey, and since 1896 the gold standard has been adopted by Costa Rica, Japan, Peru, and Russia. The coinage of silver on private account was suspended (prior to 1896) by the United States, Belgium, France, Holland, Italy, Spain, India, Switzerland, Greece, and Venezuela, thus effectually, although not absolutely, fixing their status as gold-standard countries.

REPUBLICAN PLEDGES.

"If, under all these conditions, the United States shall clearly, by law, adopt the gold standard, it will pass to the new condition with even less friction than was experienced by the resumption of specie payments. The Government is fortunate in being able to act in so important a matter under such favorable circumstances. The general policy of the Government and such declarations as have been made by Congress are entirely consistent with this proposition."

Mr. Overstreet quotes the pledge of the Republican National Convention of 1896, that "all our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolable the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard—the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

The repeated declarations of President McKinley are also quoted, including his famous speech in New York at the beginning of 1898, in which he declared that the people's purpose in favor of sound money "must be given the vitality of public law."

The declaration in the Republican platform and the subsequent effort of President McKinley relative to an international agreement, it is declared, were made in good faith, but the attitude of the leading nations and the constant fluctuations in the value of silver bullion render such an agreement practically impossible. The mechanism of the new Division of Issue and Redemption is explained, and it is declared that the different funds referred to such a division, as they stood in September last, are as follows:

1—Gold coin and bullion, represented by outstanding gold certificates, $135,501,119.

2—United States notes, represented by outstanding currency certificates, $16,100,000.

3—Silver dollars, represented by outstanding silver certificates, $405,197,504.

4—Silver bullion, represented by outstanding Treasury notes, $91,167,280.

5—Gold coin and bullion, equal to one-fourth of the United States notes, $346,081,016, and Treasury notes, $91,167,280, outstanding, $109,462,074.

The first four items enumerate the special deposits dedicated to specific payments. As these obligations are met, the deposits are correspondingly reduced.

TO PROTECT THE GOLD RESERVE.

The scope and purpose of the provisions for maintaining the standard by the sale of bonds and the exchange of money are thus set forth by Mr. Overstreet:

"In the absence of a law providing protection to the gold reserve, it is always subject to encroachment in expenditures to meet the general expenses of the Government. Whenever such encroachment appears probable a fear has arisen that the Government may not be able to meet its demand obligations, and a run upon the reserve for the redemption of the demand notes has followed. This situation is responsible for the so-called 'endless chain.' By separating the reserve fund from the general fund, and prohibiting its use except for redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes, the dangers to which it has been so greatly subjected will be removed.

"These demand notes are being redeemed in gold now, and always have been, and no additional burden is imposed upon the Government.

"It is sought to simplify and legalize the practice and create a division in the Treasury where the whole business of issuing and redeeming notes may be transacted, and to establish complete confidence in the redemption of our demand obligations.

THE SALE OF BONDS.

"Section 4 of the bill seeks to provide a complete safeguard to guarantee the permanent maintenance of the gold standard by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury whenever it is necessary for such maintenance to issue and sell bonds of the United States, payable in gold coin, and for the exchange of gold coin for any other money issued or coined by the United States, should the Secretary of the Treasury deem such exchange necessary in order to maintain the parity and equal value of all the money of the United States.

"The legalizing of the gold standard and provision for the equality of all forms of money at a parity with the standard will so remove all doubt of the soundness and integrity of our money that there will be little occasion for the exchange of one kind of money for another. And yet, in order to make complete guarantee against any contingency which may arise, authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to meet such emergencies, should they arise, by the sale of bonds or the exchange of any money issued or coined by the United States, is deemed advisable.

"The provision in this section that no note or certificate, once redeemed or exchanged, shall be withdrawn, except in exchange for an equivalent amount of the coin in which said note or certificate was redeemed or exchanged, will ever put an end to the so-called 'endless chain' which has so embarrassed the Government in the ever-recurring redemption of the greenbacks. There can be no contraction of the currency under this system, for the reason that either the note is in circulation, or, if redeemed, its equivalent is in circulation."

TO TEST BANKNOTE TAX ACT.

Richmond Bankers Contend the Law Is Unconstitutional.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 28.—A movement has been started by the leading bankers and business men of Richmond to test the constitutionality of the act of Congress imposing a tax of 10 per cent. upon the issues of State banknotes.

A committee has been formed to take a test case to the Supreme Court of the United States. It is believed that the way has been opened to have the act declared unconstitutional under the income tax decision of the Supreme Court. The committee will engage some of the most eminent counsel in the United States when the case comes on for argument.

The committee invites all persons who feel an interest in the subject to send contributions toward the expense of the litigation to Col. William H. Palmer of Richmond, who will be the Treasurer of the fund.

Big Chemical Plant Planned.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 28.—The Grasselli Chemical Company of Cleveland, Ohio, has purchased a site of 100 acres of ground near Hillman, four miles from Bessemer for a site for a large chemical works. The company purposes to manufacture all sorts of heavy chemicals, including nitric acid. It is stated that between $100,000 and $200,000 is to be expended in the building and equipping of the plant.

GERMEA

(FOR BREAKFAST)

DAINTY

DELICATE

DELICIOUS

Cooks in three minutes. Ask your grocer for trial package.

"Thanksgiving Day Comes But Once in a Year."

It is always welcome as the great annual home-coming time, and is filled with the pleasantest associations. The great home medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, has made many households happier on Thanksgiving day by making healthy bodies, clear heads and light hearts.

Dyspepsia — *"A complication of troubles, dyspepsia, chronic catarrh and inflammation of the stomach, rheumatism, etc., made me miserable. Had no appetite until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am thoroughly cured." N. B. Seeley, 1874 West 14th Avenue, Denver, Col.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

TWO LIVES LOST IN A FIRE

War Veteran and Wife Burned to Death in East Houston Street.

THIRD MAY DIE FROM INJURIES

Capt. McClusky Makes Some Rescues—One of the Tenants Says a Gang of Thieves Invaded the House.

A fire, which caused the death of an elderly couple and probably fatal injuries to a young man and was attended by many exciting incidents, occurred yesterday afternoon in a four-story brick building at 104 East Houston Street, near the Bowery. The dead are William Helmbold, sixty years old, and his wife, Matilda, sixty-five, who were burned. The injured man is Frederick Goetz, twenty-five years old, who leaped from a third-story window and is lying in Bellevue Hospital with a fractured spine and serious internal injuries.

The ground floor was a store, which was occupied by Weston & Sternhardt, tea and coffee merchants. On the second floor lived Mr. and Mrs. Helmbold. The third floor was occupied by Mrs. Wilhelmina Kinkel, who kept five boarders. Of these, Frederick Goetz and George Reid, who worked at night, and a man named Barek, were at home, and in the flat also was her daughter, Mrs. Mack, with her baby in arms. On the top floor resided Edward Berg, a widower, with two sons, his daughter, Mrs. Foster, and her three children—George, twelve; William, ten, and Hugo, nine years old. The two sons were at work, and Mrs. Foster had gone out, leaving the children at home with their grandfather, who is practically crippled by rheumatism.

William Helmbold, who was a veteran of the civil war, was partially paralyzed, and could move only with difficulty. His wife two months ago broke a leg, and was confined to a couch in consequence. Helmbold, shortly before 4 o'clock, went to the cellar under the stairs on the ground floor to chop some wood. He had a kerosene lamp with him. Whether he knocked the lamp over, or whether it exploded is not known, but suddenly the house was filled with smoke, and at the same time the narrow basement stairs burst into a blaze.

A man across the street first noticed the fire, and he ran to the alarm box at Houston Street and the Bowery and summoned help. Capt. McClusky, Chief of the Detective Bureau, happened to be standing at the corner talking to Detectives Foye and Crystal of the Central Office. They saw the alarm turned in and at once made for the burning house, where they were joined by Antone Waigand, the janitor. Capt. McClusky and the detectives found the hallway and staircase blazing fiercely, and could hear the shrieks for help coming from the house. They and the janitor ran into the next house, 102, and made their way to the roof of the burning tenement, where they dragged Mr. Berg, who was almost unconscious, and his three grandchildren through the scuttle. Meanwhile Fire Patrol No. 2, from Great Jones Street, had arrived, and Patrolmen Bannister, Kuhne, and Bartels climbed on to a wooden extension that was burning in rear of the house and carried Mrs. Mack, her baby, and Barek out of a window to the next house.

Mrs. Kinkel, almost suffocated, succeeded in dragging herself to the top of the stairs, where Capt. McClusky was groping about in the smoke looking for more lives to save. He heard her gasping, and, catching hold of her, half carried and half pulled her onto the roof. Reid also succeeded in making his way to the roof, but Goetz appeared to have lost his head completely. He stood at a third-story window gazing below at the blackened ruins of the wooden extension which the firemen had torn down. A life line placed by the firemen was hanging from the roof just in front of his face, and the firemen shouted to him to save himself by it, but he did not seem to hear them, and as the flames burst out around him, uttered a shriek and leaped. He fell on his back in the yard, and was picked up unconscious.

The fire caused great excitement in the crowded neighborhood, and the police reserves from the Twelfth and Fifteenth Precincts under Roundsman Edward J. McGuire had to turn out to keep the people from obstructing the work of the firemen. In half an hour from the time the first alarm was sent in at 4:03, the fire, which had eaten its way to the topmost story, was extinguished. Then in the débris in the cellar the firemen found the charred body of William Helmbold, and on the second story the body of his wife in a heap beside the half-burned sofa, showing that she had tried to escape. The bodies were taken to the Fifth Street Police Station, where Oscar Helmbold, a son of the couple, who lives at 14 Ten Eyck Street, Brooklyn, took charge of them.

Mrs. Kinkel said last night that when the fire started, the house was invaded by a gang of roughs from the Bowery, who, under pretense of helping to save the inmates and their belongings, stole whatever was conveniently portable. "My first impulse was to make for the roof," she said, "but I afterward thought I should have time to save some money I had left behind. I ran back to my room. On the table I had left my pocketbook. I found the pocketbook all right, but it was open, and $2.75 that had been in it was gone. I also found that I had been robbed of $35 that was in a small box in my wardrobe. It was in trying to save this money that I came so near losing my life."

The police, when questioned about the alleged raid by roughs, said that they had previously heard nothing about it. "Mrs. Kinkel never told us that she had been robbed," said Roundsman McGuire. "She must be the victim of an hallucination. The house burned too quickly for anybody to get into from the street."

The damage to the house and property of the tenants is estimated at $5,000. The house is a part of the Richardson estate, the founder of which gained notoriety by building his famous "spite house" up town.

THE TRIAL OF LYNCHERS.

George H. White, Negro Congressman, Wants Federal Courts to Have Jurisdiction in These Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 28.—Congressman George H. White, the only negro member of the National House of Representatives, will present a bill in the House next month providing that the Federal courts shall have jurisdiction in cases where persons who have participated in lynching are to be tried. This information was given out to-night by W. W. Mitchell, Supreme Ruler of the Loyal Legion of Labor, for which Congressman White is attorney.

The Loyal Legion is a large organization, having a membership of nearly 20,000 negroes, with headquarters in this city.

The purpose of the bill is to bring to justice any persons who may be implicated in lynchings. It is claimed that in many cases juries in Southern States will not bring in convictions for such offenses. The bill will therefore provide that any such cases may be brought before Federal courts, and that if the sentiment in any community seems to be greatly in favor of the alleged offenders, a change of venue may be secured and the case tried before a Federal court in a State other than that in which the offense was committed. Other provisions calculated to secure impartial trials in lynching cases will be contained in the bill. The author is a lawyer in general practice in North Carolina, his native State.

The Loyal Legion of Labor will dilate on the evils of lynching, in Ohio this Fall. S. Mitchell returned this evening from Columbus, where he arranged to start a weekly paper in the interest of negroes. He will edit the paper, and Columbus news is to be furnished by members of the order in that city.

TRAIN BLOWN FROM THE TRACK.

One Man Burned to Death in the Wreck—Newsboy Blown Off Car.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Nov. 28.—A severe wind storm to-day blew from the track a wrecking train on the Great Falls and Canada Railroad. The wreck caught fire, and one man, name unknown, was burned to death. Three others were injured, but it is thought not seriously.

The wind also blew a newsboy from a passenger train just before it reached this city. He was not seriously hurt.

McDermott Indicted for Murder.

The November Grand Jury was discharged yesterday by Judge Blanchard. The principal indictment was that against Philip McDermott. McDermott was indicted some time ago for assault in the second degree. The case was moved before Judge McMahon, but he refused to hear it, and after considerable argument he sent it back to the Grand Jury, which found an indictment against McDermott for murder in the first degree. McDermott on Aug. 20 had an altercation with one Waldvogel, during which Waldvogel received mortal wounds.

COL. GARCIA ON CUBA'S FUTURE

Natives Making No Headway Toward Self-Government — Says Gen. Brooke Obstructs.

Col. Carlos Garcia, son of the late Gen. Calixto Garcia, is staying for a few days in the city, having recently come on from Washington, where he is one of the Cuban delegation looking after Cuban interests at the capital. Col. Garcia was the author of the proposed scheme of civil government for Cuba. He has been carrying on a propaganda to the end that the military government shall give place to a civil control, and in this he has had abundant moral support, he says, in communications from Cuba.

"The best people in all of the cities and in all parts of the island have been enthusiastic in the plan," said he last night at the Marlborough Hotel, "and now this hue and cry that has been started, and is being carried on in the Cuban papers is not only a great disappointment, but is a surprise to me. I can account for it in only one way, and that is that the Cubans are being purposely misled.

"They are led to believe that it is the idea of the Administration to withdraw the military, only to replace it with American politicians. Now, I am sure that the Administration has nothing of that kind in view, but on the contrary, means to establish a civil Government, made up of Cubans supervised by an American of experience and of proved ability such as Gen. Wood.

"The trouble in Cuba is that the Cuban civil officers are powerless. They are appointed by the military officers, and they do not dare to act without the consent of those who appoint them. Gen. Wood, however, combines happily the qualities which enable him to work in harmony with the Cubans, who are subject to his supervision officially, and there has in consequence been no friction in Santiago, but the condition is an impossible one.

"Gen. Brooke is like the dog in the manger. He does not eat and lets no one else eat. In other words, he obstructs. There is no progress. I would qualify that, however, to say that we fully appreciate what has been accomplished under American control, but we are not making headway toward self-government."

Of the Cuban Secretaries who make up Gen. Brooke's Cabinet Col. Garcia had something to say. They are Capote, State and Interior; Lanuza, Justice; Desvernine, Finance, and Yanez, Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works. Capote controls the Secretaries, according to the Colonel, and is accustomed to cater to the American officials, on one hand, while he breeds distrust among the Cubans, whom he tells that the Americans are going to rob them. Whether Gen. Brooke is cognizant of this, Col. Garcia says, he does not know. The Secretaries are not responsible to the people, and until the civil officials are responsible to the people, he believes, there will be little schooling in self-government.

The Colonel said that he hoped that the unfavorable agitation now going on would not prove an ill wind that would blow no one any good. He was in hopes that in fact by reviving interest much good might come out of it, and that the Administration would soon see its way clear to inaugurate such a scheme as is now being considered.

MR. DEPEW ON PROSPERITY.

Talks in Favor of the Proposed Currency Bill at a Dinner to Gov. Dyer of Rhode Island.

United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew made a speech at the Republican Club last night at the complimentary dinner tendered by the club to Gov. Elisha Dyer of Rhode Island, at which the Senator presided. The New York Senator described the great exports of the country and stated that it was the remarkable industrial and financial conditions in this country which induced European countries to strive for the partition of China and the acquisition of sections of Africa for markets for their goods.

"Never in my time," said he, "and I have had as good a time as any of you, has this country been so prosperous. In Wall Street to-day the rates of interest are from 6 to 15 per cent. In other times this large rate of interest would be taken as an indication of the serious financial condition of the country. Rates of interest always rise when there is a stringency, and are sometimes premonitory indications of a coming panic.

"But this is not the condition to-day. There is not money enough for legitimate demands of business. There is such a demand for textile goods that business men want to open new industries, build factories, and the profits are so alluring that they can afford to pay these large rates of interest.

"But how stand we on the record? What have we done to fulfill our promise that gold shall mean gold? The optimists may say that there is no need of any law. Our point is that if we put this law on the statute books it will be a long time before it is taken off. It will require a long campaign to destroy this law, and then education will step in and prevent the people from going wrong. No Secretary of the Treasury can go beyond the law without Congress, and it would take some time to get a Congress that would repeal this law."

Senator Depew then went into a long discussion of the bill that was proposed to be passed by the coming Congress, and said that it meant to give the banks greater power. He said: "The restriction of the issue of banks to 90 per cent. of the bonds deposited was a reflection on the bonds themselves. There never was a time when they were not worth par and more. I believe a law should be passed which would allow the organization of a bank with $75,000. With the frequent examinations by the Government, this would be safe."

The Senator said that with greater issue by the banks the currency would be more elastic. He referred to the endless chain of drawing out gold from the Treasury, and said this should be stopped. He said the law would allow more money for prosperous times to meet all emergencies, and would ebb when there was little demand for it. The Senator made a humorous reference to Miller, the Brooklyn financier, which was well received.

Gov. Dyer and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff also spoke.

CHICAGO BROKER SUSPENDED.

John Barrett Found Guilty of "Uncommercial Conduct"—Exchange Will Investigate.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The Board of Trade to-day suspended for one year John Barrett of the firm of Barrett, Farnum & Co., which failed a few weeks ago. The charge upon which the penalty was based was that of uncommercial conduct. There was a second charge against Mr. Barrett for irregular trading, but it was not sustained. Barrett has been an active trader on the board for over twenty years.

The committee reported that Mr. Barrett, without the knowledge of other members of the firm, had speculated in nearly 10,000,000 bushels of wheat, to "take care" of which the firm had a capital of only about $30,000. The case was plainly one of "over trading," but there was nothing in the rules specifically covering the case; hence the somewhat vague and elastic charge of "uncommercial conduct." No other members of the firm were in any way involved by the charges filed against the senior member.

The Directors considered the general subject of bucket shops, the discussion resulting in the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the secretary be directed to confer with the principal commercial exchanges of the country, in view of the desirability of calling a convention consisting of three or more representatives from each exchange for the purpose of agreeing upon a plan for the suppression of bucket-shop business and for such general consideration of the subject as will be of benefit to the commercial interests of the country.

AN EARLY SELECTION OF

HOLIDAY GIFTS IN SILVER

is especially desirable, as, having completed our Fall stock, we are in a position to offer at this time an unusually large variety of goods at such a range of prices that a satisfactory selection may easily be made.

Articles Selected Now May Be Held for Future Delivery.

MERIDEN COMPANY

International Silver Company, Successors.

SILVERSMITHS.

26S Fifth Avenue, Madison Square. 1128-1130 Broadway, Bet. 25th & 26th Sts.

CROKER OFF FOR ENGLAND

Tammany Leader Sails and Receives a President's Salute.

WHALEN NOW RANKS CARROLL

Corporation Counsel to Act as the Personal Representative of the Absent Chief.

Official New York was well represented yesterday morning at the pier of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, in Hoboken, when the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse swung into the stream, having on board Richard Croker, leader of Tammany Hall. His loyal followers crowded the pier to say good-bye to their chief and wish him a pleasant voyage and a safe return.

Mr. Croker was in a cheerful mood when he left the Democratic Club a few minutes after 8 o'clock, and, with his sons, Frank and Richard, Jr., was driven to the Christopher Street ferry, by which he crossed to Hoboken. Several wagons containing floral pieces preceded him, and the contents were hurried into the main saloon of the steamer, with the exception of one basket of flowers which had been sent by the Horatio Seymour Tammany Club of the Ninth Assembly District, composed of the enemies of John C. Sheehan. This basket and some fruit were placed in Mr. Croker's stateroom, No. 176, which is amidships and on the starboard side of the vessel.

No sooner had Mr. Croker boarded the vessel than he was called upon to hold an impromptu reception. Everybody wanted to reach his side for a parting shake of the hand. He greeted each one cordially, and for his closest lieutenants he had a word or two of counsel as to what should be done during his absence in England. A few minutes before the warning signal "All ashore" was given, Mr. Croker said to Charities Commissioner John W. Keller:

"Keep your eye closely on the Democratic Club. Keep up interest in Democracy. We want to make a hot fight next year from start to finish and carry New York State and City for the Democracy."

Mr. Croker had nothing to say on political questions. In reply to questions asked by reporters he said: "I am going abroad to get away from the crowd and bustle, and I hope that the same friends who are here to-day to see me off will be here to meet me when I return."

Numerous women relatives were present to say good-bye to Mr. Croker, and his sister and her daughter, who accompanied him. Some of these Mr. Croker evidently had not seen in a long time, but all received an affectionate greeting.

Mr. Croker was accompanied down the bay by Dr. William T. Jenkins, his brother-in-law. The police boat Patrol preceded the liner through the Narrows, and when the latter reached the lower bay fired a farewell salute of twenty-one guns in honor of Mr. Croker.

"Why, that's the President's salute," remarked Mr. Croker to the doctor with a smile. "The Patrol could capture the Kaiser Wilhelm just now."

As the salute ceased the Patrol signaled "Adieu, Chief." These were the only words that could be found in the limited vocabulary of the International Signal Book. Mr. Croker watched the wigwagging through his glasses, and was then informed of its meaning. Then the Patrol, running alongside the steamship, took off Dr. Jenkins, and the crew gave three cheers for the departing chief. Mr. Croker acknowledged them by raising his hat, and the two boats parted company.

The remark made by Mr. Croker to Commissioner Keller just before sailing, in which he enjoined him to "keep up interest in Democracy," was the subject of much talk later among Tammany men. Some of them professed to see in the words the downfall of John F. Carroll, who has been regarded as Mr. Croker's representative and the deputy leader of Tammany Hall, and the elevation of Commissioner Keller to that post. Others were of the opinion that the remark was simply an injunction to Mr. Keller, who is to succeed Perry Belmont as President of the club, to see that the members of the Democratic Club do not desert the clubhouse during the absence of Mr. Croker, as was the case when he was in England last Spring.

Mr. Keller was asked last evening if he had been left in charge of the organization. "I am in charge of nothing except my department," was his answer.

"Is it true that you have supplanted Mr. Carroll in the organization?"

"Mr. Carroll occupies the same position as before," was the answer, and then he added: "I have nothing to do with the management of the organization. I have nothing to do now with the management of the Democratic Club. My conversation this morning with Mr. Croker was purely of a personal character and had no bearing on politics."

Afterward a semi-official statement was given out to the effect that during the absence of Mr. Croker in Europe Corporation Counsel Whalen will be the real head of Tammany Hall, while John F. Carroll will continue to direct the business of the organization. This does not mean, it was announced, that Mr. Carroll has been republicted, but that Mr. Whalen will act in all cases as the personal representative of Mr. Croker, and will be in constant communication with him, and also that he will pass on all legislation which may arise at Albany during the session.

These changes involve a rearrangement of the "Big Four" of Tammany Hall. Mr. Croker remains the leader, then comes Mr. Whalen, then Mr. Carroll, and last of all Mayor Van Wyck. Formerly the relative positions of Mr. Whalen and Mr. Carroll were reversed. In his present capacity Mr. Whalen will advise the Tammany members of the Legislature on all measures, just as Mr. Croker has done whenever he was in the city. Inasmuch as he will have a representative of his office at Albany during the session, Mr. Whalen will have a better opportunity of judging what bills Tammany can afford to support than would be afforded to Mr. Carroll. He will, as has been said, be in communication with Mr. Croker by letter, and, when necessary, by cable, and will advise with him when particularly knotty problems present themselves. In all other ways, he will represent Mr. Croker personally.

Mr. Carroll's functions, it was explained, will be limited to the conduct of the business end of the organization—the receiving of reports from district leaders, the placing of men in official positions, and the collection and disbursements of funds. It was explicitly stated that Mr. Carroll's management of the affairs of Tammany Hall during Mr. Croker's last absence had met with the full approval of the leader, but that the conditions were now such that the work required more than one head, because the Legislature would be in session, while the approach of a National campaign would involve a great amount of additional work. In view of these changed conditions, Mr. Croker made the rearrangement of his forces alluded to, so that on his return he could find the organization ready to take up the work of the campaign.

In all matters, and especially those involving changes in the charter, the Mayor will be consulted, both by Mr. Whalen and Mr. Carroll, and the decision of the triumvirate, unless contrary to the ideas of Mr. Croker, will be final and binding on the Tammany legislators. The change, it was said at the Democratic Club last night, was perfectly agreeable to all concerned.

Mr. Croker will remain in England, according to his present plans, until next Spring. He will devote his attention to his racing stable and hopes to obtain a much-needed rest, which he says he cannot enjoy in this country. He will be kept fully informed as to what goes on in New York during the Winter, and when he returns he will at once enter into the Presidential campaign.

Change in Live Stock Freight Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Beginning Friday shipments of live stock from points west of the Missouri River will be charged for by the Rock Island Road on the basis of weight instead of by the car. Vigorous protests from shippers are expected when the new system of charges becomes effective.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Fire last night destroyed the four-story building occupied by Philip Rinn & Co.'s planing mill, Division and Crosby Streets. Loss, $175,000.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The five-story brick warehouse at 182 Kinzie Street, occupied by the Morse-Johnson Broom Corn Storage Company, was destroyed by fire last night. The damage to the building and stock amounts to $125,000.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 28.—The little town of Tiverton, across the Rhode Island line, narrowly escaped destruction by fire this morning. In all five buildings were burned, including the jail, and at one time several other buildings were on fire, including the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad station. The station was not badly damaged. The total loss is about $10,000.

FREE AFTER FOURTEEN YEARS.

Redfield Leaves Insane Asylum To-Day to Wed Deliverer.

After having been confined in the Manhattan State Asylum for the Insane, at Ward's Island, for fourteen years, William B. Redfield will walk out of it to-day a free man. Redfield owes his freedom to the zeal of Miss Mary W. Board, the sweetheart of his boyhood days. The order for his release reached Dr. Bryant, who has charge of the male department of the asylum, yesterday afternoon. It was signed by Justice Bookstaver, upon the recommendation of a commission, and the bond of $500 required was signed by Miss Board.

The finale of the affair will occur to-morrow, when Miss Board will marry Redfield and then start for South Dakota, where she has a home prepared for him.

Redfield lived with his father in Metuchen, N. J., next to Miss Board's father, John W. Board, who was once a power in politics in this city and in New Jersey. Young Redfield inherited $25,000 upon the death of his grandmother. In the Black Hills of Dakota he staked out a claim, but finding it did not pay became discouraged and took to drinking.

He returned to his New Jersey home poor. His parents were dead. He acquired and conducted a hotel, but as a result of overindulgence in strong drink, he was sent to a sanitarium. After he recuperated his strength he returned to Metuchen, but one day after a long spree he disappeared. He turned up in the alcoholic ward in Bellevue Hospital. Following an examination by the Lunacy Commissioners, he was sent to Ward's Island, where he has been detained ever since.

Dr. Bryant yesterday said that Redfield was not a sane man by any means, and that his case was incurable.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF.—Wardrow Shapleigh, Philadelphia; Antonio del Viso, First Secretary, Argentine Legation, Washington.

BUCKINGHAM—H. Maitland Kersey, London.

MANHATTAN—Henry Pierce, Boston; P. C. Haines, United States Army; John R. Bartlett, United States Navy.

HOLLAND—Charles P. Searle, Boston; Winston Churchill, Corinth, N. H.; Cass Gilbert, St. Paul; J. Perry Rogers, South Africa.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Chief Justice Charles Andrews, Syracuse; Gov. Elisha Dyer, Rhode Island; Alexander Paw, London.

GRAND.—R. W. Henderson, United States Navy; R. L. Hamilton, United States Army; S. M. Cooke, San Juan; Capt. J. H. Shallenberger, United States Army; John W. Morgan, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. G. Peck, upholstery goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; G. M. Pratt, prints, 454 Broome Street.

Gamble, Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. O'Meara, dress goods and silks, 487 Broadway; Morton House.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. H. Turner, furnishing goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Dowell, Helm & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. T. Helm, millinery; Hoffman House.

Hexter, S., Savannah, Ga.; clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; F. T. Christie, fancy goods and art novelties, 487 Broadway; Stuart House.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. A. Jackson, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Bentley, E. E., Owosso, Mich.; notions; Hotel Imperial.

Weist's, P. C., Sons, York, Penn.; P. C. Weist, notions and fancy goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. De Larimer, umbrellas, 8 Greene Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufmann Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Oberdorfer, notions and fancy goods, 699 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Strauss, domestics; Hotel Marlborough.

"Globe, The," Harrisburg, Penn.; W. Strauss, clothing; C. Watson, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Blass, Gus, & Co., Little Rock, Ark.; G. Blass, notions and furnishing goods, 320 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, domestics, dress goods, linens, carpets, and upholstery goods, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Barton-Wilson Company, The, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; G. K. Barton, dress goods, silks, cloaks, and suits; Murray Hill Hotel.

Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, furs; Hotel Albert.

Doeplitz, M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Doeplitz, fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Callender, McAuslan, & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; Mc. Hood, domestics; 2 Walker Street.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. P. Reed, upholstery and house furnishing goods, 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mack, domestics, linens, and white goods, 488 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Weiser, W. J., Wichita, Kan.; dry

SOLDIERS FIGHT FOR THEIR LIVES AT SEA

Twelve Days on a Leaking, Broken Down Transport.

BAILED SHIP WITH BUCKETS

Terrible Voyage of the Thirty-first Volunteers to Manila.

MANILA, Nov. 28.—The transport Manauense, with Lieut. Col. Webb C. Hayes and three companies of the Thirty-first Infantry on board, has arrived here. She narrowly escaped disaster. The officers and soldiers were for twelve days bailing with buckets. The steamer was unseaworthy, undermanned, and short of provisions. Her engines broke down and she rolled three days in a typhoon.

When the Manauense anchored in Manila Bay this morning, thirty-three days from San Francisco, there were several feet of water in her hold, and 400 grimy, greasy, hungry, exhausted soldiers and sailors had been passing buckets of water since Nov. 17, night and day. First Assistant Engineer Dunleavy was under arrest, and, according to Col. Webb Hayes's official report, the Chief Engineer would also have been under arrest if there had been any one to replace him.

The Colonel's report also declares that the Captain of the vessel told him that the only thing which brought them through was the fact that the men were greenhorns and failed to realize their danger, while experienced seamen would have deserted the ship and taken to the boats in midocean.

The Manauense is a chartered ship flying the British flag. She belongs to a firm of which Senator Perkins of Oakland is alleged to be a junior member. The officers say the firm bought her for $45,000, and they claim efforts were made to sell her to the Government for $150,000. She started from San Francisco accompanied by the transport Peking, which carried the remainder of the regiment, and encountered heavy seas to Honolulu without accident.

SHIP IS UNDERMANNED.

After starting it developed that she was undermanned, and soldiers had to be detailed to act as firemen, coal passers, and waiters and to do other work. Before reaching Honolulu the crew concluded that the ship was not safe, and the majority agreed to desert. Though they were closely watched, many of the crew succeeded in getting away, and the ship left Honolulu with less than half her crew.

The Captain of the transport Nov. 17 told Col. Webb Hayes that the vessel had sprung a leak, and an investigation resulted in finding several feet of water in her hold. The steam pumps were tried, but failed to work, and there were no hand pumps on board. However, forty-six buckets were found, others were improvised, and the soldiers not employed in working the ship were organized into five shifts, and, stripped and forming lines they began bailing, the officers working with the men, passing the buckets, which were sent up to the deck by a windlass.

The longest time a shift could stand was two hours, and often the period was not longer than half an hour. The bailing continued until the ship anchored here.

ENGINES BREAK DOWN.

The same day the leak was discovered the machinery collapsed, and the electric-lighting plant and evaporating, distilling, and refrigerating apparatus failed to work. There were no lamps, and the few candles found were exhausted after a few days. During the last week of the passage the Manauense was in utter darkness at night. She had been rolling in heavy seas all the way, but Nov. 22 she encountered a typhoon and pitched and tossed alarmingly. The Peking became separated from the Manauense in the storm.

The water rose rapidly, and the bailing force was doubled. But the buckets were gradually smashed, and barrels and boxes were substituted for them, the men working in the darkness, with planks and pieces of iron shifting or being violently washed among them. The firemen could only feed the fires by being lifted on the shoulders of other men, through water waist deep.

The typhoon lasted two days and a half, and in the midst of it the engines stopped. The officers then held a council, and found that there were four hundred and twenty persons on board, with lifeboat accommodation for 213

In the meantime the men below, ignorant of their extreme peril, were passing buckets and singing, "What the Hell Do We Care?" while the ship rolled helpless on the ocean, with hatches closed.

The heat was intense until the typhoon passed, and then the Peking, which had retraced her course about seventy miles, came alongside the Manauense, which was rolling so heavily that the soldiers in the hold could at each roll see the Peking through the hatches overhead.

Col. James S. Pettit, the commander of the Thirty-first Volunteer Regiment, ordered the Manauense to proceed to Guam and await relief, but the Captain of the Manauense demurred, the officers say, because the Government was renting the ship for $500 per day.

NO FOOD FOR THE MEN.

Throughout the remainder of the voyage the engines of the Manauense failed frequently, and the ship would roll for a few hours while the engines were repairing. Then the steamer would proceed again for a few hours.

The meat and vegetables rotted because of the failure of the refrigerators, and were thrown overboard.

After the storm the water supplied to the ship at Honolulu had to be used for the boilers, and there was little or none for drinking. In fact, it is asserted that during the last week of the voyage the men lived almost entirely on whisky, beer, and hardtack.

The officers and soldiers were utterly exhausted when they reached Manila. They declare the engineers were grossly incompetent.

The officers say that the behavior of the troops was beyond praise. For days they worked in the dark, suffocating hold, with water sometimes up to their shoulders and planks washing about in a manner dangerous to life and limb. The officers took the lead in bailing and encouraged the men.

The Captain of the ship promised the men 25 cents an hour for bailing, but he now proposes to pay them $1.50 per day. The soldiers talk of attaching the ship.

The regiment will proceed to Zamboanga on the Peking, to garrison several ports on the Island of Mindanao.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—Transport officials at this port are at a loss to explain the alleged unseaworthy condition of the transport Manauense, whose arrival at Manila was reported to-day. A number of the officials were seen to-day, and in every instance it was stated that the Manauense was in first-class condition when she left this port on Oct. 26. Her engines had been thoroughly overhauled and her fittings were in the best condition.

It is held that enough supplies were taken for a six months' trip. Her hold, it is said, was full of supplies for the soldiers.

That she was undermanned is denied, and it is urged that had she been clearance papers from this port would not have been issued. She was thoroughly inspected by the Treasury Department, and was passed as in first-class trim before sailing from here.

Lloyds' local Inspector, Capt. Metcalf, also inspected the vessel and passed her. The local Inspectors of hulls and boilers say they made a thorough examination and found her engines in excellent condition, and, in fact, that the Manauense was generally credited with being one of the best-fitted vessels in the transport service. The officials say further that the only source of foundation for the report that she was underprovisioned may have been with regard to her supply of fresh meats, of which she took a good supply from here, but which may have been spoiled from some accident to the refrigerating plant, which gave trouble at Honolulu.

If the typhoon through which the Manauense passed was a severe one, they say, it is not at all unlikely that some accident might have happened to her machinery, necessitating its shutting down for several days, so that repairs could be effected.

This is the only explanation given regarding the reported rotten condition of her machinery, and they assert that the fact that the Manauense lived through the typhoon is enough to contradict the story of her unseaworthiness.

WASHINGTON DOUBTS THE STORY.

Officials Say They Do Not Believe the Manauense Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—War Department officials are surprised at the information contained in the Manila dispatch concerning the condition of the transport Manauense, which has just arrived at Manila. They are at a loss to account for the deplorable state of affairs which is said to have existed on the ship, as they say every precaution is taken before transport vessels leave the United States to see that they are properly and adequately manned and supplied with commissary stores.

A careful examination is made by the officials of the Commissary and Quartermaster's Bureaus to ascertain that the ships have aboard everything that is necessary for the comfort and necessities of the crew and for the safety of the ship. This examination is supplemented by that of the Treasury officers before the vessels are allowed to depart.

In the absence of an official report they are disposed to discredit the stories, and say they probably have emanated from persons unused to the hardships of seafaring life.

The only information received here concerning the Manauense is that she arrived safely, and that there were no casualties aboard.

The ship was under charter by the Government, and no attempt was made to purchase her.

Secretary Root expressed himself emphatically as disbelieving the accuracy of the reported condition of the vessel when she arrived at Manila, thinking the statements made to be largely imaginative and growing out of the talk of some of the men who probably were unused to ocean hardships.

BELL DEFEATS FILIPINOS.

Battle Takes Place on the Summit of a Mountain—Rebels Lose Munitions and Artillery.

MANILA, Nov. 29.—Col. Bell has defeated and scattered the brigades of Gen. Alejandrino and Gen. San Miguel.

The engagement took place on the summit of a mountain, the insurgents being so confident of the impregnability of their position that they had their families with them.

The Americans captured all the enemy's munitions and artillery.

MEDAL OF HONOR FOR COL. BELL.

The President Orders Its Presentation for Distinguished Gallantry.

WASHINGTON, Nov 28.—The President has directed that a Congressional medal of honor be presented to Col. J. Franklin Bell, Thirty-sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, for most distinguished gallantry in action Sept. 9, 1899, near Porac, Luzon, P. I.

In this case Col. Bell, seeing that a number of insurgents were about to escape from his scouts, who were pursuing them, rode rapidly forward alone, intercepted them, and, though at least 100 yards in advance of his own men, scattered the insurgents, captured a Captain and two privates, and finally brought about the surrender of the entire party, all in the face of a fire from the concealed enemy.

Gen. MacArthur, in forwarding the recommendations for the medal of honor, remarks:

"The circumstances as set forth within describe a case of distinguished and conspicuous gallantry, which involved the risk of life in the performance of more than ordinarily hazardous duty, which was assumed voluntarily, at a moment when no other means were at hand to accomplish the defeat and capture of this party of insurgents," and Gen. Otis says:

"This feat and many similar ones have been performed by Col. Bell during this war, and the wonder is that he still lives."

Col. Bell is a native of Kentucky, and was appointed to the Military Academy in 1874, graduating in 1878.

HORSES KILLED AT SEA.

The Transport Victoria Forced Back to Port by Storms—55 Animals Dead and More Are Injured.

SEATTLE, Washington, Nov. 28.—With a cargo of dying horses and mules and fifty-five empty stalls, the United States transport Victoria returned to port late last night, having been forced by an unprecedented stress of weather off Cape Flattery to turn back from her voyage to the Philippines. Of the 410 horses and mules carried by the Victoria, taken on board Nov. 23, fifty-five were literally pounded to death against the sides of their stalls in the storm, and the remaining animals are so badly bruised that the officials of the vessel believe that many cannot be saved.

The Victoria sailed for the Philippines Nov. 23. As the Straits were neared a high and dangerous sea was encountered, and the ship pitched and rolled heavily, shipping seas fore and aft. The stress of weather increased as the Victoria advanced toward the open ocean.

On Nov. 24, just outside the Straits, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, she was tossing on the crest of the waves, described in the log as mountain high, and the strong gale was thick with a blinding mist. The transport labored heavily during the night, and early next morning steamed away to the west, but began to roll so dangerously that her head was again brought around to the wind. This day was a repetition of the preceding, with the addition of terrific squalls.

The rolling and pitching of the ship now began to have effect upon the animals confined in their stalls. They had been pounded from side to side until they were in a state of utter exhaustion. Several died during the night and the next morning, and the constant attention of Veterinary Surgeon Payne and the stock hands seemed powerless to save them.

Under such circumstances it was deemed advisable after consultation between Capt. Michaels and his officers, to round the ship and hold for Seattle. During the trip in several more horses died, bringing the number of deaths up to fifty-five. The bodies of the animals were weighted and thrown overboard as fast as death came.

Purser Lockwood was seen this morning, and said that during thirty-six voyages he had made across the Pacific he has never seen such stress of weather as was encountered by the Victoria. The furthest point reached was 200 miles west of the Cape. While the storm was at its height oil bags were constantly emptied, and everything done to ease the motion of the sea. Aside from the loss of the animals, no other damage was done, the Victoria behaving splendidly.

The Thirty-first for Garrison Duty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Gen. Otis cabled the War Department, announcing that the Thirty-first Volunteers, who arrived on the Peking and Manauense to-day, will garrison ports of Mindanao. Gen. Otis also wires that the transport Port Albert sails to-day for San Francisco, and that the Tartar and Naworth will sail on the 29th inst. He also announces the arrival of the hospital ship Missouri, which sailed by way of Suez. No casualties are reported on the arriving ships.

TRIAL FOR MINERS DEMANDED.

At a meeting held under the auspices of the Central Federated Union, at Cooper Union last evening, resolutions were adopted protesting against the treatment of the Coeur d'Alene miners, at Warden, Idaho, and the inaction of the authorities at Washington, and demanding that the incarcerated miners receive a speedy jury trial.

Joseph Barondess, while discussing the resolutions, said: "The Stars and Stripes are all right, but it is not the flag under which the proletariat of labor should march at this time. The red flag of Socialism is the flag under which they should enroll." He declared that the conditions of the workingman in Russia are better to-day than in this country.

KILLED IN SAVING A TRAIN.

Tennessee Volunteers Escape, but Section Foreman Meets Death.

HOUSTON, Texas, Nov. 28.—The first section of the train bearing the Tennessee Volunteers narrowly escaped a bad accident near Weirr, on its way through Texas. Section Foreman Thomas Collins, by sacrificing his own life, prevented it.

The section gang was on the track with a handcar and did not discover the approaching special until it was almost upon them. The crew fled, but Collins pluckily tried to get the handcar out of the way that a wreck might be averted, and had almost succeeded when the train struck him, breaking nearly every bone in his body and instantly killing him.

The handcar had been removed far enough to prevent any great damage being done.

METHUEN NEAR KIMBERLEY

Believed that the Relief Column Is Hastening Forward.

RAILWAY LINE NOW OPENED UP

Troops from the Diamond Mines Go South to Meet Reinforcements—Siege of Mafeking to be Raised.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—It seems clear that Lord Methuen is continuing to advance rapidly, and that, finding the railway much damaged, he left it behind him. When telegraphic communication is resumed it is quite possible that news may come of four simultaneous battles—at Modder River, Arundel, Stormberg, and Colenso.

As the Boers, according to Gen. Forestier-Walker's advices, were leaving Kimberley for the south, it is regarded as not impossible that Col. Kekewich is already marching with 2,000 troops to meet Lord Methuen. It is believed that after the relief of Kimberley Lord Methuen will proceed to the relief of Mafeking, about which considerable anxiety is still felt.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, it is reported, will be the commander of the Sixth Division.

The latest phase of the mobilization of the reserves has proved as satisfactory as have former calls. Out of 9,786 men summoned, 9,533 have rejoined the colors.

A dispatch from Orange River, dated Monday, Nov. 27, and describing the battle of Enslin, says:

"The Boers successfully retreated. The Lancers attempted to intercept, and reached them, but a severe fire, opened from a hill, forced the Lancers to retreat. Gen. Cronje was with the Boers.

"Among the Boer prisoners are Alderman Jeppe and Commandant Ressik, who led the Boer force.

"The enemy strongly intrenched, held a range of hills commanding both sides of the railway at Rooi Laagte, near Gras Pan. The Lancashires, under Lewis, reconnoitred in an armored train on Friday. The Boers shelled the train, killing Lewis and a private.

Gen. Methuen then advanced. His column made a detour and bivouacked for the night at Swink's Pan, three miles from the Boer position.

"At dawn the advance began, the Guards forming the reserve. The column debouched on the plain eastward of the Boer kopjes. The Boer guns opened fire. Two batteries of British artillery, posted on each side, shelled the Boers, practice being good on both sides.

"The Boers stuck tenaciously to their positions, firing steadily and accurately. The duel, which continually became hotter, lasted three hours. The Boer shells wounded several men of the naval brigade.

"Finding it impossible to displace the Boers by artillery, Gen. Methuen resolved upon an infantry attack. A brigade of infantry, including the Yorkshires, the Northamptons, the Northumberlands, and the Lancashires, with the naval brigade on the right, gallantly stormed the Boer positions in the face of a withering fire, and carried hill after hill, the brigade under Col. Money capturing the main position against a terrific fire, but suffering severely.

"Many of the Boers voluntarily surrendered.

"The Boers were shelled during the final retreat, and must have lost heavily; but they succeeded in getting away northward with their six guns. The British were badly in need of more cavalry.

"The bulk of the fighting was on Free State territory, and the engagement was admirably planned. Thirty Boer wounded are under treatment here. At the close of the action Lord Methuen complimented the Naval Brigade upon their splendid behavior and expressed his regret at their losses."

Gen. Forestier-Walker has sent the following dispatch dated Cape Town to-day, to the War Office:

"Kekewich reports from Kimberley, from Nov. 18 to Nov. 23, some unimportant skirmishes with the Boers. Wounded—Capt. Bodley, Lieut. Hawker, and three troopers; all doing well. The health of the garrison is good and the water supply plentiful.

"Native reports to Kekewich state that the enemy's camps to the south of Kimberley have been vacated and that Cronje, with 3,000 Boers, is marching to the south. The Boers are disappearing from the vicinity of Kimberley. The enemy seems restless.

"Gatacre occupied Bushman's Hoek yesterday with a battalion of infantry. His main body is at Putter's Kraal. The enemy retired toward Molteno."

"The railway line was repaired to a point six miles north of Gras Pan on Sunday, and the telegraph was reopened to within eight miles of Modder River, or thirty-three miles from Kimberley, Monday night."

The transport Scot, with 33 officers and 1,086 men, and the transport Bavarian, with 83 officers and 2,810 men, arrived at Cape Town yesterday, (Tuesday.)

The War Office has received the following dispatch from Gen. Buller, dated Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Nov. 28:

"Our last news from Ladysmith, Nov. 24, said all well. An old message, dated Nov. 19, just arrived, begins: 'Joubert has explained firing on the Red Cross flag previously reported. Have accepted explanation as satisfactory.'

"'Lieut. Lethbridge, Rifle Brigade, died of wounds. Others wounded generally doing well. Health of troops good.

"'Six wounded Dublin Fusiliers captured on armored train south of Colenso sent here to-day.'"

Apparently the Government is monopolizing the single cable working to South Africa, as up to 2 o'clock this afternoon no news from the seat of war has been made public, with the exception of Gen. Buller's dispatches. This is particularly tantalizing at the present crucial moment. While the latest news is of a fairly reassuring character, from the British view point, much of it is assumed to be true on insufficient evidence. For instance, the reported capture of Honey Nest Kloof, of which there is no confirmation, while the stories of the rapid retirement of the Boers in Natal must be received with caution. The fact appears to be that the British scouts have lost touch of the main position, portions of whose forces, after withdrawal out of reach of observers, may, it is claimed, make a detour with the object of interrupting the British line of communication.

Sharp fighting may be expected at any time on the southern frontier. Possibly Gen. Gatacre's first battle will be in the rough passes of the Stormberg Mountains.

The casualties in the reconnoissance of the armored train Friday, Nov. 24, were: Killed, Lieut. F. Owen-Lewis, Bombay Infantry, and one private; wounded, one.

In the reconnoissance of Sunday, Nov. 26: Ninth Lancers—Wounded, Lieut. J. C. Sterling and one trooper.

Great Britain has notified France that a state of war has existed between herself and the Transvaal since Oct. 11.

The Particular Service Squadron of the British fleet has been ordered to proceed to Gibraltar Dec. 5. It will probably replace the Channel Squadron, which is coming home for Christmas leave.

It is said that the French Cabinet has instructed the Minister of War to refuse all officers leave to go abroad, and that officers absenting themselves in order to go to the Transvaal will do so at the risk of dismissal.

A corrected list of the British casualties at Gas Pan shows that Flag Captain Reginald C. Prothero of the Doris and Lieutenant of Marines Walter T. C. Jones, also of the Doris, previously reported wounded, were killed.

BALFOUR BLAMES THE BOERS.

Asserts that They Inaugurated the War Because of a Dream of South African Empire.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Arthur J. Balfour, the Government leader in the House of Commons, addressing the National Conservative conference at Dewsbury to-day, repelled the charge that the Government's motive in the war in South Africa was the acquisition of the gold fields.

"I have now come to the conclusion," he said, "that the declaration of war by the Transvaal and the Free State was not any despairing struggle for liberty, but a bold bid for empire—a bid to make themselves the nucleus of a Dutch-speaking, paramount power in South Africa, and to exclude forever the hated Britisher from a dominating influence in that part of the world.

"These people have risked their all upon the stake of war; and it is incredible that such a risk would be run merely to prevent the Uitlander getting a vote. Their dream may be madness, but it is intelligent madness, when we consider the whole situation and the military difficulties that beset Great Britain in a South African campaign. They have also vainly counted upon the British party system; and another reason may be found in their profound contempt for British arms."

Passing to a high eulogy of the "brilliant bravery of our troops," "the courage, patriotism, and endurance of the small colony of Natal, so transcendently displayed," and the "patriotic spirit of the colonies generally," he continued:

"Last, but not least, may we not on this occasion express our thanks to our American relations, who have done all that is possible in a case like this, namely, have provided and equipped the Maine, not only in the interests of humanity, but, as I well believe, out of sympathy for those engaged in this great fight?"

In the course of an eloquent peroration, in which he said that he was not entitled to lift the veil hiding the future, Mr. Balfour expressed confidence that an era of peace, prosperity, and freedom would follow "these dark struggles."

Sir Edward Clarke, Conservative, member of Parliament for Plymouth since 1880, and from 1886 to 1892 Solicitor General, has addressed a letter to his constituents announcing his intention to retire at the next general election, in view of the fact that he is not in agreement with the Government's policy.

He asked if, during the last 100 years, any British statesman had dreamed of taxing the colonies for the benefit of the mother country. Britishers were now sacrificing the lives of those dearest to them, he asserted, for the sake of the security and honor of the empire. The first acts of the drama were being played in Cape Colony and Natal, but the denouement would be played, he trusted, in dominions not now subject to the Crown. [Cheers.]

WHY HOSTILITIES WERE DECLARED.

United States Has Insisted that the Transvaal Was Independent.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The action of Lord Pauncefote and other British Ambassadors in notifying the powers that a state of war has existed since Oct. 11 between Great Britain and the South African republics has prompted inquiries by the various London embassies regarding the nature of the hostilities. It is officially learned that the notification has in nowise changed the British views as to the Boers' status. But, in spite of the ambiguous references in the Queen's speech and other official documents at the commencement of the war regarding "military operations" and other evasions of the usual term "war," it appears that the United States has consistently recognized the Boers as forming practically an independent State, considering the claim of British suzerainty too slight a thread to put them in the light of rebels. It is tacitly admitted by the British officials that the usual communications relative to a "state of war" were not made earlier because it was not thought that victory would be deferred long enough to make such a diplomatic step necessary. The Government maintains that giving the Boers belligerent rights does not constitute an acknowledgment of their claim to independence, evidencing as proof of this contention that both the foreign Governments and the Government of the United States treated the Confederates as belligerents.

BOER PLANS ARE GIVEN OUT?

Berlin Newspaper Claims to Have Campaign Outlined.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The Deutsche Zeitung publishes the following dispatch, dated Pretoria, Nov. 27, received through Boer diplomatic channels:

"President Krüger and President Steyn have instructed Gen. Joubert and Gen. Cronje not to split their forces into small detachments, but to strike vigorous blows. Gen. Joubert has three corps—one holding Ladysmith, the second commanding the Tugela, and the third east of Estcourt, in order to cut off the British retreat. Gen. Cronje's forces are divided into three contingents—one at Kimberley, another at Modder River, and the third in the rear of Gen. Methuen."

Forced Out by Pro-Boer Sympathies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Gustave Theilkuhl, the Government employe who is said to be trying to enlist a military expedition in aid of the Boers, resigned this morning. The Patent Office authorities were about to dismiss him for his pro-Boer activity, but Theilkuhl anticipated their action. He says he is deluged with applications from people who want to go to the Transvaal.

Horses for the British Cavalry.

A consignment of 500 horses from the West arrived in Jersey City yesterday over the Erie Railroad. They were in charge of F. Hugo Shead of Cape Town, Africa, to which place they will be shipped. Mr. Shead said the horses were bought on account of the British Government, and were intended for the cavalry service.

SILVER REPUBLICANS MEET.

Develop the Fact that They Favor "Bryan Democracy."

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Informal discussion by members of the Executive Committee of the National Silver Republican Committee and Chairmen of the State Committees, at the meeting held here to-day, developed, as the consensus of purpose, adherence to the Bryan Democracy, "if the right men are nominated." There was no dissent from the opinion that, as the Presidential candidate, William J. Bryan would be "the right man."

Most of the session was devoted to hearing reports of the condition of silver Republicanism in the various States. Ex-Gov. Altgeld was present by invitation, and was greeted by a rising salutation from the meeting. He made a brief address in which he paid a high tribute to the "patriotism and disinterestedness" of the Silver Republicans. Chairman J. G. Johnson of the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee and Sam B. Cook, the head of the Democratic Press Bureau, were visitors.

Chairman Charles Towne made an address in which he inveighed against the "tendency of the McKinley Administration toward absolutism." Senator Teller of Colorado said that the drift of the Republican Party was away from its original principles, and that if he had not quit the party in 1896, he would have had ample cause to do so since then.

Another meeting will be held to-morrow for the purpose of hearing reports and taking action preparatory to the calling of the National Convention.

Senator Teller to-night, in answer to the question whether anti-imperialism would overshadow silver, said: "No, nothing can put silver in the background. The imperialistic matter is likely to be entirely settled within the next six months." His idea was that the country had already expanded, and that the anti-expansion cry would be a dead issue by next June.

MOB DRIVES AWAY STRIKERS.

Chicago Non-Union Men Thrash Their Assailants.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—A riot occurred to-night at the intersection of Indiana Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, where for some time there has been a strike on the large intercepting sewer being constructed by the city.

There have been numerous fights between the strikers, who are union men, and the men who have taken their places, the latter being for the most part colored. The strikers have beaten several of the colored men badly, but to-night the tables were turned, and the strikers were beaten, clubbed, and chased out of the neighborhood.

Thomas W. Tipton Dead.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Thomas W. Tipton, who represented the State of Nebraska in the United States Senate for eight years, died here to-day in the eighty-third year of his age. He was a native of Ohio, but went to Nebraska in 1858, and since his retirement from politics has lived in Washington. He leaves a widow and two sons, W. H. Tipton of Santa Fé and T. C. Tipton of this city.

Miss Anna E. Duryea Dead.

Miss Anna E. Duryea, elder daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Hiram Duryea, died yesterday at her home, 80 Madison Avenue. She was in her twenty-sixth year.

Your Card Parties

this Winter should be equipped with the new Army and Navy Cards, just issued by the Malt-Nutrine Dept. of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, U. S. A., who send them to all on receipt of ten 2-cent stamps. Our heroes on the face cards; Dewey, King of Hearts; Miles, Jack of Clubs, etc. Novel, up-to-date. Finest cards procurable at any price.—Adv.

TRAGEDY AFTER THE THEATRE.

Lewis Bachs, in Brooklyn, Shoots His Wife and Kills Himself—Quarrel Over Money Matters the Cause.

Lewis Bachs, twenty-three years old, of 416 Third Street, Brooklyn, shortly after 12 o'clock this morning shot and badly wounded his wife Maud, twenty-five years old, in the left arm, and then turned the revolver on himself, killing himself instantly.

The couple had just returned from a theatre party and it is said quarreled over money matters.

Bachs and his wife came from Denver four weeks ago and rented the Third Street house, a handsome four-story structure in the Park Slope section of the Borough.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

ELECTRIC ROADS COMBINE.

United Traction Company of Albany Formed to Include Three Railways.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—The Albany Railway, the Watervliet Turnpike and Railroad, and the Troy City Railway Company were consolidated to-day under the name of the United Traction Company, with a capital of $4,000,000, which is the combined capitalization of the three companies. The principal office will be in Albany. Robert C. Pruyn of Albany will be the new President, Charles Cleminshaw of Troy Vice President, and the Board of Directors, besides the above, will consist of Anthony N. Brady, A. Bleecker Banks, Simon W. Rosendale, William J. Walker, James H. Manning, John G. Myers, Albany; Edward Murphy, Jr., William Kemp, William Shaw, Francis Mann, C. V. Collins, and James O'Neil of Troy.

Albany Railway stock is quoted at 180 bid and 190 asked and Troy City at 75 bid and 80 asked. The bonded indebtedness amounts to $4,000,000. The companies own and lease fifty-nine miles of street railroads in Albany, Troy, Cohoes, Waterford, Lansingburg, Green Island, Rensselaer, and Watervliet. The shares of new capital will be divided in proportion to the value of the old stock.

SEABOARD AIR LINE COMBINE.

First Step in the Big Consolidation to be Taken To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 28.—The first step in the consolidation of the seventeen railroads acquired since Jan. 1 by the Williams Syndicate of Baltimore and Richmond capitalists into a great trunk line to be known as the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, will be taken at Raleigh to-morrow, when the plan will be submitted to the stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Railway.

Williams's plan is for a combination of the main lines and feeders for his great system reaching from Norfolk and Richmond to Atlanta and Florida. The capital stock is to be $75,000,000.

CHICAGO'S RAILWAY TROUBLES.

Union Loop Company Refuses to Pay Under Its Franchise Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The Union Loop Company has refused to pay the city any compensation under the franchise agreement, and will not let Controller Kerfoot examine its books. It claims the city broke the contract by refusing permits for bridges to connect the loop with various retail shops. It is the opinion of some attorneys here that the city can never collect a cent of compensation. One lawyer said to-day:

"That contract, so-called, which Mayor Swift effected with the Loop Company and which averted a veto of the loop ordinance, is not worth the paper it is written on.

"The city never can recover a cent of the compensation therein provided for if the railroad company chooses to fight. What is more, the city never will recover a cent unless I am greatly mistaken.

"If the validity of the contract is ever raised in the courts it will be found that Mayor Swift had no power to make such an agreement on behalf of the city as that which he made at the time of the passage of the ordinance in 1896, granting the Union Loop Company, already in possession of three sides of the loop, a franchise for Van Buren Street."

A CHICAGO ROAD WANTS TIME.

Northwestern Elevated Construction Delayed by Labor Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The Northwestern Elevated Railway Company has asked for a fourth extension of the time set for its completion. This is because of delays caused by labor troubles. Mayor Harrison intimated to-day that he would adhere to the policy of compensation to the city for privileges received in dealing with the company's latest petition. He said:

"The company has a hundred-thousand-dollar bond filed with the city to insure the faithful carrying out of its contract. It might prove acceptable to the city if this bond were forfeited and if a new one for the same amount were filed before the extension of time is granted."

The extension asked for this time is until Oct. 15, 1900.

Trunk Line Passenger Meeting.

A meeting of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee was held at 143 Liberty Street yesterday, when various matters affecting the interests of the roads in the association were considered. One of these was the matter of the payment of commissions on second-class steamship freight between St. Paul and New York. It was finally decided to leave the solution of the matter in the hands of the Chicago East-Bound Association, where, it is felt, it properly belongs. The question of the 2,000-mile interchangeable mileage book, a petition for which was presented to the association by the New York Board of Trade and Transporation several weeks ago, was not decided.

The "Big Four's" Labor Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—The members of the "Big Four" Grievance Committee arrived at the Dennison House to-day. Secretary Connelly stated that the committee represented the conductors and trainmen and that it would ratify the recent agreement made with the company. The firemen, who have a grievance, will meet General Manager Schaff Wednesday.

Santa Fe Road to Make a Change.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Jan. 1 the secret service department of the Santa Fé Road will go out of existence. The management of the company has decided to abolish the detective bureau. J. J. Kinney, who has been chief of detectives of the Santa Fé, has resigned.

Plans for More Royal Visits.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "King Humbert has invited Emperor William and Queen Victoria to go to Bordighera in April, and both have accepted. The Queen had originally intended to go to Potsdam, but this plan was shelved in favor of a meeting in Italy."

Chinese Rise Against Christians.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 28.—The North China Daily News has a dispatch from Che-Foo, Province of Shan-Tung, which reports a serious anti-Christian rising among the natives in the Chi-nan-fu District.

Her Improvidence.

From The Chicago Post.

"How did Clara happen to lose her social position?" asked the girl who had been to Europe and was consequently out of touch with home affairs.

"Oh, we had to drop her," replied the girl who had remained at home. "We found that she had a chance to marry a millionaire of sixty-two years of age and she refused him for a comparatively poor young man of twenty-four."

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

More men and women are troubled with weak and imperfect kidneys than with any other form of disease.

There is but one known specific for the kidneys and urinary organs that can always be relied upon---that one is, WARNER'S SAFE CURE.

STATE EDUCATIONAL PLAN

The Governor's Committee Adopts a Method of Unification.

REGENTS' BOARD IN CONTROL

With a Chancellor at Its Head, He, in Turn, to Have Four Department Directors Under Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—Gov. Roosevelt's committee which is to recommend a plan for the unification of the educational system of the State, to-day adopted the tentative plan, which educators here believe will be finally adopted. This contemplates the absorption of the work of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction by the State Board of Regents.

The Constitutional Convention of 1894 made the Regents a constitutional body, leaving the State Superintendent of Public Instruction subject only to legislative control. Therefore, when the question of unification came up for consideration by an authorized body it was found that it could be accomplished only through a constitutionally organized body. The Governor's commission was not long in reaching this conclusion, and that the end sought must be accomplished through the Regents. All that the commission required was a judicial determination of the facts presented during the discussion of the subject.

Judge A. Z. Lincoln, the Governor's legal adviser, has been present at all the sittings and will draft a bill for presentation at the coming session of the Legislature, which the commission will pass upon at a meeting to be held Dec. 14. The bill will embody the points agreed upon by the commission. It will contemplate the election by a reorganized Board of Regents of a Chancellor, who shall be the chief executive officer of the board. Under the Chancellor there shall be four departments, each with a director at its head—that is to say, a department of public education, which shall have charge of all tax-supported schools, including high schools; a department of higher education, embracing the colleges, universities, and private schools; a department for libraries, museums, and university extension, and a department for business administration and law.

Not only the Chancellor, but the heads of all departments, are to be appointed by the Regents. In this connection, however, the Chancellor for purposes only of making appointments of heads of departments, is constituted a member of the Board of Regents, with power of voting on all appointments made by the Regents. With the passage of the law, the ex-officio members of the Regents retire from office. These members are the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

All members of the present board over seventy years old are to become honorary Regents, with no power to vote. Five of the members are incuded in this proscription: Martin I. Townsend, Troy; Father Sylvester Malone, Brooklyn; Hamilton Harris, Albany; Anson J. Upson, Glens Falls, and Dr. William H. Watson, Utica.

The new law reduces the Board of Regents from twenty-three to fourteen. If it should be desired to restore it to the present number this may be done by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Regents, who shall name the additional members. Thereafter no appointments of Regents are to be made until the number of active members shall be reduced below fifteen. All members hereafter are to retire upon attaining the age of seventy years.

The commission states that the proposal to legislate the present Regents out of office finds no favor, though often suggested by extremists.

FUSION FORMED IN KENTUCKY.

Effort Will Be Made to Defeat Blackburn for the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 28.—In the Seventh Congressional District to-day the Democrats selected delegates to the County Conventions, instructing for candidates for Congress. The District Convention will be held at Frankfort Thanksgiving Day. The Brown Democrats will have no candidate, but will accept the advice of Col. Breckinridge and unite on some Republican. In the Legislature the Brown Democrats and Republicans will unite against Blackburn and endeavor to send John Young Brown to the Senate.

In return, the Brown Democrats will act with the Republicans in organizing the House. It is doubtful however, if Blackburn can be again defeated for the senate, as many anti-Goebel Democrats are his friends.

Negroes Will Still Vote in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 28.—The Hardwick bill, introduced into the lower house of the Assembly for the purpose of placing such limitations on the negro vote in this State as to practically disfranchise the colored voter, was overwhelmingly defeated to-day. The result of the ballot was 137 to 3.

Bryan to Winter in Texas.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 28.—W. J. Bryan and wife arrived here to-day to spend the Winter in this city. They are the guests of ex-Gov. Hogg temporarily, but soon will rent a house. Mr. Bryan said to-day that he had come to Texas to rest and prepare for the campaign of 1900, which he expected would be a very hard one, and that he would make only a few speeches in Texas during his stay.

Fusion Majority in Nebraska, 14,107.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 28.—The State Canvassing Board to-day completed the count of votes of the election of Nov. 7. Silas A. Holcomb (Fusion) for Supreme Judge received 109,320; M. B. Reese, (Republican,) 95,213; majority for Holcomb, 14,107.

WHY WILLIAM VISITED ENGLAND

A "Distinguished German" Says He Was Looking for Information.

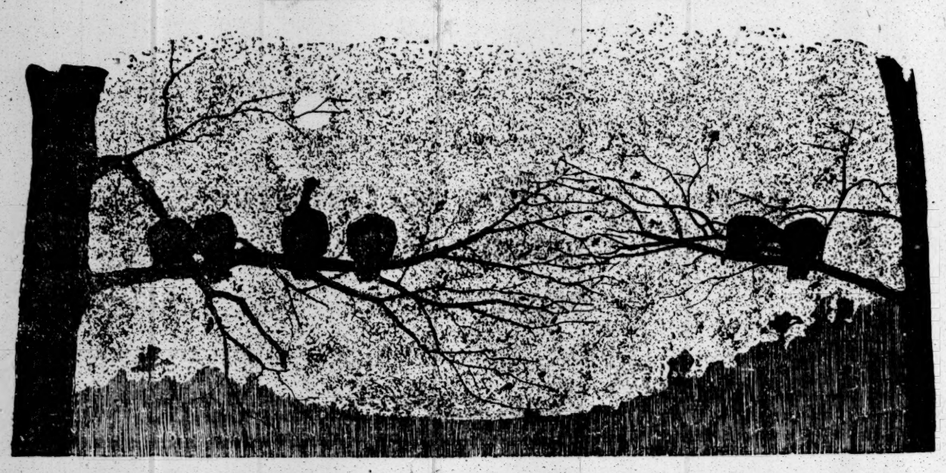
LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Paris correspondent of The Times telegraphs the substance of an interview he has had with a "distinguished German who went to England to observe what was going on during the visit of the Kaiser," and who said:

"I do not think the Emperor went to England purely for political ends, or merely for family reasons. I am almost sure that, without in any way intervening in the Transvaal affair, he more than once expressed a wish to see the war brought to a close.

"I am also persuaded that his Majesty asked many questions as to the present relations between Japan, the United States, and Great Britain; and I met in England many who were inclined to detect

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

STORE CLOSED ALL DAY TO-MORROW.



Our Best Wishes for Your Holiday

THANKSGIVING DAY may be set down as best of the holidays—it has so much of home and home-coming about it. And how many Christmas puzzles are solved! The chance remark makes it clear as noonday to you just what the loved-ones would most appreciate.

With the turkey and pumpkin pie and other good things will you accept this good-will wish: "Now good digestion wait on appetite, and health on both."

Fur Exhibit Continues
Garments on second floor.
Animal Rugs on third floor.
Decorative features—finer than ever—first and second floors.
The Exhibits of The Stewart Laces and of Antique Clocks continue.
First floor—aisles and Rotunda.
Tissot Pictures—"Tissot's Life of Christ"—special salon on Fifth floor.

Going to the Foot-ball Game?

No telling what weather you'll face. It's safest to be prepared.

Overcoats for Men—

$15—Oxford-gray or black cheviot; wool lining; satin shoulder lining.

$20—Oxford-gray or black cheviot; body lined with black diagonal; satin shoulder and sleeve linings; velvet collar. Dressy.

$25—Paddock Overcoats—Oxford-gray or brown cheviot. Takes a good figure to set them off—and they add *distingue* to a good figure. The swell garment for evening wear, as well.

$30—Overcoats of Melton, lined with silk and interlined with red flannel. Much the coat that custom tailors would ask $60 for.

$25—Of Montagnac—American reproduction of the wonderful French fabric.

$35—Of Montagnac—the German weave.

$55—Of the real original Sedan Montagnac, never yet copied in luxuriousness. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

For extra warmth—Sweaters, $2 to $3.50.

Imported Mufflers, $1 to $10.

For protection against rain, snow or sleet—Men's Mackintoshes, $3 to $22.50 (first floor); Women's Rain Garments, $4 to $24 (second floor).

As against cold and weather—Steamer Rugs, $6 to $30.

All, except women's rain garments, in Men's Store, First floor, Ninth and Broadway.

Camp and Field Blankets—to wrap around one, if there is chilliness from weather or Indian victory. $3 and $4. Italian silk blankets at $1 to $5. Third floor, Ninth street.

Gloves for Men—Fownes, London gloves, $1.50 to $2.50. Dent, $1.85. Perrins, $1.75 and $2. Our own—Royale—Grenoble Kidskin, $1.50. Main floor.

Columbia Pins, 50c to $3.50.

The Wanamaker Jewelry Store AND CHRISTMAS

This bijou store in the corner of a great store might be transplanted from the Rue de la Paix—yet it is a co-ordinate part of one of the country's great jewelry stores (ours, in Philadelphia). It is big in all except space, and it shall have space as soon as we find a way to make this store bigger.

But right now, it is at your very good service—its management in the hands of jewelers of long experience.

Diamonds are at the old prices here—which means as low as they were upon the first advance, many months ago. We bought largely then—ever so long before Kimberley was invested and before war was assured.

The Wanamaker Special Watches are made to our order in Geneva, Switzerland, and are remarkably accurate time-keepers—we have records of watches that have not varied thirty seconds a month after they adjusted themselves to the wearer. Men's, 14k. gold, open face, $50.

Other gold watches, $35 to $130. Women's gold watches, $20 to $125.

This minute-repeater will interest many men—gold case, of course, $100. And this 5-minute repeater is still finer—has 18k. case, while most watches are 14k. This $150.

There is no fixed standard in watch-buying. The good old silver-cased watch may keep wonderfully good time. The hack horse may get you to the station by train-time morning after morning. But you may want an $800 trotter or pacer. Catch the point? We meet all usual wants—giving best possible values at all points. Broadway.

Women's Golf Capes $5 to $35—it's a question of taste almost as much as of purse. The beauty about golf capes is their infinite variety. New York can hardly buy so many as to make women appear uniformed. The popular prices are these—

$7.50—Made of double-faced cheviot; navy blue or Oxford gray, with ruffle, collar and hood of the reverse-side plaid.

$12.75—Made of double-face rugs; plain navy blue or black outside, with ruffle and hood, showing plaid of reverse side; finished with fringe.

$15—Made of double-face rugs; plain outside, with hood showing the bright plaid; 34 in. deep.

Second floor.

Umbrellas This umbrella store is in fine feather for holiday times—gift-like finishes to the handles; finest covers. But it hasn't neglected your every-day wants. Fact is, we've several particularly good values—

All-silk Umbrellas, 26-in. (for men or women), black and colors, $1.75.

All-silk Umbrellas for Women; the handles in various pretty styles—pearl, horn, ivory, Dresden—capped with sterling silver, $2.50.

Union-silk (which means silk-and-cotton) and all-silk Umbrellas for Men; natural handles, tricked off with silver, $2.50.

The finest here are $28. Thinking of a gift? Broadway.

Cashmere Wrappers Quite pretty wrappers of cashmere—red or blue—made with full front and Watteau back, slashed bretelles over shoulders, and quite liberally trimmed with insertions of lace, and here at $4.50.

Another style has full front, Princess back, and is trimmed with three rows of black velvet ribbon. The cashmere in red, black or navy blue.

Others—round yoke, lace trimmed, $5; more elaborate ones at $8 and up to $20.

Second floor.

Bon-bons and Table Decorations Whatever you wish in the way of confections is ready—and fresh and fine. We've planned to be prepared for those who should put off the Thanksgiving buying until to-day.

Table Decorations—paper frills for the birds and ham; cases for the ices, and general beautifiers are ready. Snapping mottoes and favors, of course. Basement.

Cutlery Table cutlery—a storeful—and a good store it is—practical; managed by practical people. Beware of cutlery "made to sell," made for selling in stores that have a counterful of this, that and the other.

Be the need for daintiest dessert knife or fiercest-looking butcher knife, you can depend on this store just as you'd depend on the best cutlery store you've known—and chances are that the Wanamaker system makes prices least (but we're after quality, first of all).

Turkey Carvers—sterling silver handles, $9 a set.

For the size to carve birds, $5.25.

Steel-blade silver-plated Dessert Knives, pearl handles, $9 a dozen.

Same style, Dinner size, $15.

But never mind any more list—every right sort is here, from the cheapest safe carvers at $1.25 a set. Basement.

Books.

Do you want to make your half hours with Shakespeare pleasanter? Our help—his works bound in thirty-nine volumes, making books 4x6 in. and half an inch thick; easy print; neat cloth covers. **13c a volume.** Picture and fancy title page in each book.

Holiday Book Store Annex, 74 E. Ninth—just across the street.

The Fifth Floor Bargain Store

Worthy goods, with the added charm of particularly low prices:

Silk Waists
Six dollar quality for $4.75. Choice among numerous good solid colors and black; front, back and tops of sleeves covered with fine cording. The waists are put up in neat boxes for gift making.

Silk Petticoats
These in black and solid colors, new shades; deep ruffle, neatly corded, and pinked dust ruffle. Put up in boxes. A good value at $6.50. Price, $5.

Dress Goods
This will appeal only to those who can wear green in its various shades and mixes. Imported Whipcord, Covert Cloth and Bedford Cord Suitings, made to sell at $1.25 a yard, but now priced at 37½c.

Japanese Ornaments
Vases, plates, cups and saucers, and the like, at little prices.

Knit Underwear
For Men—Medium and heavy-weight merino shirts and drawers at 75c a garment. An unusually good quality at a little price.
For Women—Vests and drawers of heavy ribbed cotton; sizes 5 and 6 only. They're 25c a garment, though moderately priced at 38c.

Stockings
For women—Fleecy lined black cotton stockings, medium and heavy. 3 pairs for 50c. Values 25c and 38c a pair.
For children—Heavy black cotton stockings; elastic, durable; cheap at 20c a pair. Price 12½c.

Towels
Hemmed huckaback towels at 10c each, imported to sell at 12½c, a bargain even at the higher figure. Bleached huckaback towels at 19c instead of 25c. And large snow-white towels, 33x60 in., good value at 40c, though selling now at 30c.

The Vose Pianos have been making friends—and keeping them—since 1851. Fifth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

"A Greek Slave" Is a Showy and Tuneful Extravaganza.

JOHN OLIVER HOBBES'S PLAY

The London Successor to "The Geisha" at the Herald Square Theatre—Minnie Ashley's Big Hit.

"A Greek Slave," a two-act musical piece, which succeeded "The Geisha" at Daly's Theatre in London, was produced in an admirable manner at the Herald Square Theatre last night, and received with demonstrations of approval. There is no doubt of its popular acceptance here. Mr. F. C. Whitney, who controls the American fortunes of this piece, prefers to call it comic opera. Some of the "comic" speeches, such as the low comedian's lament over the unfilial conduct of his "mainspring," instead of "offspring," indicate that Mr. Whitney may be right. Surely in no other form of theatrical entertainment is such inanity common.

But in London "A Greek Slave" was called musical comedy. Its music, however, is all of quite as good a quality as that of the prevailing type of comic opera; it is plentiful, much of it is "taking," and much of it is very well sung.

Miss Dorothy Morton, who, as Maia, the Soothsayer's daughter, is always a resplendent figure, has three or four capital songs, while her trio with Messrs. Carle and Sparling, "The Lost Pleiad," will soon become familiar on the streets. Miss Morton had something of a personal triumph last night, and so did Mr. Carle, who reveled in the drolery of the afflicted Soothsayer.

Mr. Sparling as the Prefect, Mr. Chilvers as the exquisite Diomed transformed into the god Eros, Miss Michelena as haughty Antonia, and Mr. Parr as the leader of the saturnalia all had more than enough reason for feeling proud.

But the chief individual honors fell thickly to the share of Miss Minnie Ashley in the rôle of Iris, which was taken in London by Letty Lind. Miss Ashley has had some little experience, they say, in operetta and musical farce, but only in small parts. She has a trim figure, a pretty face, of a type uncommon on the stage, a girlish manner, and is the very personification of buoyant merriment. Her cheerful demeanor and personal grace ought to be worth a small fortune. She dances, in the Letty Lind fashion, easily and nimbly, and last night all her dances were called for again and again.

In fact, her terpsichorean climax to her last song, "I'm a Naughty Girl," put the spectators in a veritable frenzy of enthusiasm. Her singing voice is small, very small, but it is pretty enough, and it serves. Miss Ashley will find herself proclaimed famous this morning. But she must have known that last night.

The slender but sufficient story of "A Greek Slave" concerns the ruse employed by a Prefect of Rome to win the love of a cold patrician lady. A humbug of a soothsayer and his household are involved. The story in such cases, however, counts for little.

The "book" by Owen Hall is good enough. The lyrics by Harry Greenbank and Adrian Ross are often charming. The music is by Sidney Jones and Lionel Monckton. The scene is laid in Rome in the first century, and the stage pictures are very handsome and elaborate.

Antonia	Kate Michelena
Melanopis	Marion Singer
Circe	Ethel Brougham
Lucinea	Inez Rae
Flavia	Adine Bouvier
Tullia	Mattie Atherton
Cornelia	Minnie Halsey
Iris	Minnie Ashley
Diomed	Hugh Chilvers
Hellodorus	Richard Carle
Archias	Albert A. Parr
Manlius	W. H. Thompson
Silius	William Maitland
Lollius	Ole Norman
Curius	Arthur Stanford
Marcus Pomponius	Herbert Sparling
Maia	Dorothy Morton

"OSBERN AND URSYNE."

Mrs. Craigie's Tragic Drama Performed at the Empire Theatre.

"Osbern and Ursyne," a dramatic poem in three acts by John Oliver Hobbes, (Mrs. Craigie,) was acted for the first time in this country at the Empire Theatre yesterday afternoon, under the direction of Franklin Sargent. An audience of the exceptionally appreciative quality that performances of this kind always draw found considerable aesthetic pleasure in the play.

The pictorial setting, representing a hall in the castle of a Norman Lord in the England of the eleventh century, was handsome and appropriate; the incidental music, vocal and instrumental, arranged by William Furst, was suitable, while the acting was invariably careful and well meant.

Florence Kahn, a young lady whose agitated and vociferous friends see in her efforts in this hour the first histrionic attempts of a blazing theatrical star of the near future, carried the difficult rôle of Ursyne with as clear an understanding of that strange heroine as an actor of longer experience would be likely to have. Miss Kahn has a mobile and striking face and a fine voice. Her enunciation is clear, and she has an unusual command of physical strength. She also has a remarkable head of hair. That she will become a noted actress if her friends do not spoil her is not to be doubted.

Frederick G. Lewis, who, like Miss Kahn, is a graduate of Mr. Franklin Sargent's school, acted the opposite rôle with appreciable force and intelligence. The other parts were taken by students of the school, and no sign of genius was revealed in their acting.

Ursyne, whom they call the witch, broods over the supposed death of Hugh of Cariol, while Ailette, to whom Hugh was betrothed, has all but forgotten him and given her heart to a bold Saxon. How Hugh returns, alive and well, to claim his bride and renew his intrigue with Ursyne in the same breath, and how he falls by the hand of his mad cousin, Osbern, who loves Ursyne with all the force of his madness, the poem shows. There is a true poetic touch in the text and an absence of the worn similies and obsolete phrases of poetic drama which are most welcome. But there is no theatrical market for "Osbern and Ursyne."

IN AN AUSTRIAN POET'S MEMORY.

Irving Place Theatre Plans an Anzengruber Celebration.

The memory of the Austrian poet, Anzengruber, whose death occurred ten years ago, will be honored at all the theatres throughout Germany and Austria on the anniversary of his death early in December by a performance of one of his plays, and part of the receipts will be devoted to a fund for erecting a monument over his grave.

Manager Conried, in recognition of this anniversary, has decided to give what he terms an Anzengruber celebration at the Irving Place Theatre next Tuesday evening, when the poet's most famous play, "Der Pfarrer von Kirchfeld," ("The Parson of Kirchfeld,") will be presented at popular prices by a competent cast, including George Le Bret, Edmund Hanno, Rudolph Klein-Rhoden, Gustav Olmar, Gustav von Seyffertitz, Ada Merito, and Wilhelmine Schlüter.

On the same evening a part of the stock company will present Lessing's "Minna von Barnhelm" at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania.

"BEN-HUR" FIRST PERFORMANCE.

Delegation from the Author's Home in Indiana to Attend It.

Considerable interest is centred in the first performance, which takes place this evening at the Broadway Theatre, of the dramatization of Gen. Lew Wallace's book "Ben-Hur," and for which the seating capacity of the entire house was disposed of a week ago.

Many friends of Gen. Wallace have come to the city to witness this performance, among whom are Col. Charles Hornley, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Indiana; John Wingate, Tax Commissioner of that State; John Bunnell, Postmaster of Crawfordsville, Ind., and fifty members of the fraternal order of "Ben-Hur."

In order to protect the English rights for this play, a copyright performance of the piece was made at the Duke of York Theatre, in London, last Saturday afternoon.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

NEW YORK THEATRE'S NEXT BILL.

"Broadway to Tokio" May Be Produced in a Month.

The new extravaganza which will be the following attraction at the New York Theatre, and which will be entitled "Broadway to Tokio," will be put into active rehearsal to-morrow.

Efforts will be made to have the piece ready for production the latter part of December or the early part of the new year, and among the principals who have thus far been engaged for leading rôles are Otis Harlan, Miss Fay Templeton, Joseph Ott, William Cameron, Miss Effie Fay, and Miss Christie McDonald.

MR. WHITING'S RECITAL.

Music by an American Pianist at Mendelssohn Hall.

Yesterday afternoon was a most agreeable one for the admirers of the late Johannes Brahms. The occasion of the feast was the giving of a piano recital in Mendelssohn Hall by Mr. Arthur Whiting. It is a fact which needs no advertising among the musical elect that Mr. Whiting is one of the followers of that Viennese master about whom the world has not yet decided to be pleased. It was, therefore, to be expected that his programme would be richly representative of Brahms. It was not a plethoric list that Mr. Whiting offered. Continence in afternoon piano recitals is as rare as it is beautiful, and perhaps the player of yesterday deserves as much praise for his artistic reticence as for some other excellent qualities of his entertainment.

The programme consisted of the F minor sonata of Brahms, the same master's waltzes, Opus 39, and the pianist's "Suite Moderne," Opus 15. With the music of Brahms we are now fairly well acquainted, so it may take a second place in the consideration of the afternoon's proceedings. The new suite of Mr. Whiting is a delightful work from beginning to end. He must be hard to please who cannot listen to it with satisfaction. In the first place it is brimful of melody, not commonplace tunes, but piquant, rhythmical fancies, with the mixed lilts of the song and the dance in them. In the second place it is rich in rhythmic contrasts, and the unexpected happens so often that one is constantly in the presence of some agreeable surprise. In the third place it is full of a subtle harmonic richness which is altogether congenial to the most advanced musical taste of to-day. And in fine the whole work is so happily expressed in the idioms of the instrument as they have been developed by later writers that it seems to have a youthful spontaneity of uncommon value. Mr. Whiting is without doubt a follower of Brahms, and he shows it in this work, but he is not an imitator. He follows his leader, but he walks his own gait, and there are bits here and there which are quite as much like Liszt as like Brahms. The suite was received with demonstrations of pleasure by the audience.

The pianist's reading of the F minor sonata was masterly. There are players who possess in a higher degree the sensuous beauties of touch, but there are none who can bring out more clearly the inner meaning of the works of Brahms than Mr. Whiting. His reading of the slow movement was in particular tender and sympathetic, and in color it was as near perfection as one could hope to hear. The waltzes were played with a clear insight into their rhythmic peculiarities and a nice discrimination in the distribution of the tone tints. Taking it all in all, this was a piano recital which gave almost unqualified delight to that inner circle to which the intellectual in music is ever dear, and which will not readily be satisfied by an exhibition of mere musical pyrotechnics. For those to whom the tenderness of music are essential, it had a special charm, for it must have gone far to convince some of the skeptical among them that Brahms was a singer of very sweet and poetic melodies. The obstacle in the way of a general enjoyment of such music as that contained in the sonata is the inability of the superficial pianist to find the melodies and sing them to his hearers. In doing this Mr. Whiting excels, and it is a very important part of his rich equipment as an interpreter of the Viennese master's music.

MME. TISCHER'S EVENING CONCERT.

Mme. Tischer, a soprano not previously heard in this city, gave a concert at Mendelssohn Hall last night in the presence of an audience of considerable size and most kindly disposition. It is said that Mme. Tischer was formerly a singer of opera in Germany, and it is possible that there was a period in her career when she met with approval. But her appearance in New York at this time was not well advised. She did not make a deep impression last night. To be sure, she was evidently so nervous that she was unable to do herself justice, but it does not seem probable that if she had been in perfect command of her powers she would have demonstrated that she was an artist of the calibre to which this city is accustomed.

Her voice has been injured by injudicious usage, or it was never one of much resonance. In quality it is a high soprano of agreeable timbre but the lady showed last night little command of the technics of attack, and she sang distressingly out of tune at times. She was assisted by Emilio de Gogorza, a baritone of good parts, and Albert Lockwood, pianist. The most satisfactory work of the concert was that of Mr. de Gogorza, who sang with style and authority.

Burlesque for the Victoria.

John T. McNally, the author of the Roger brothers' present play, "In Wall Street," has been engaged to write a burlesque on Miss Julia Marlowe's play, "Barbara Frietchie," which will be produced as a feature of the present attraction at the Victoria on Monday evening, Dec. 11.

STREET DUEL IN PITTSBURG.

Negro Just Released from Workhouse Attacks Police Officer and Shoots Him Four Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 28.—A street duel on Wylie Avenue to-day between Policeman C. M. Forbes and Wilson Yancy (colored) resulted in the officer being wounded four times, from the effects of which he will probably die.

Forbes arrested Yancy on two different occasions, the negro going to the workhouse each time. The last sentence expired yesterday, and Yancy returned to his old haunts. Forbes and Yancy met on the street and passed some remarks. When the policeman turned to leave the negro pulled a 32-calibre revolver and put a bullet into Forbes's shoulder. While Forbes was trying to get his overcoat open to draw his revolver Yancy fired again, this time cutting through the chin. He fired a third shot, but missed, and as Forbes sought refuge in a near-by saloon a fourth bullet was lodged in his back.

The negro retreated across the street, and as soon as Forbes could get his revolver he came to the door to renew the battle. Yancy was waiting on the opposite side of the street. The two men, with revolvers cocked, moved slowly down the street, awaiting a good chance to fire. As soon as the crowd of onlookers got out of range, Forbes fired, but missed. Yancy returned the fire, hitting the officer's right wrist and knocking the revolver to the ground. Forbes pluckily caught it up with his left hand and fired again, but without effect.

As Yancy was about to shoot once more, William Miller, a young man, a member of the Eighteenth Regiment, crept up behind him, seized him by the collar, and dealt the negro a blow on the jaw which knocked him into the gutter. Others came to his help, and the shooter was subdued. Forbes staggered up, saw that Yancy was handcuffed, and then collapsed.

At the hospital the physicians at midnight said Forbes was sinking rapidly, and could hardly survive the night.

Log Cabin for Paris Exposition.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 28.—Nine cars of logs were sent to-day to Norfolk, Va., for the Paris Exposition. They were furnished by the Lathrop Patten Lumber Company of Riverside, Ala. The logs are hewn on three sides, and will be built into an immense log cabin.

Robbers Kill Deputy Marshal.

HARTSHORNE, Indian Territory, Nov. 28.—At Wilburton, sixteen miles from here, last night, two masked robbers knocked Postmaster M. A. Cox senseless, robbed the Post Office safe of $300, and while escaping shot and instantly killed United States Deputy Marshal Henry Prekenbaugh.

TEACHERS RETAIN COUNSEL

Two Suits to be Begun at Once to Settle the Salary Question.

CONTROLLER SHOWS SYMPATHY

Offers $500 to Help Prosecute the Claims—Board Officials to Appear Before Mazet.

Controller Coler, to prove that he is in earnest in his expressed desire that the public school teachers in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx shall receive what they consider is due them, offered yesterday to contribute from his private means $500 or any amount that might be needed to help them to prosecute their claims against the city in the courts if five or ten members of the Board of Education would be equally liberal. The New York City Teachers' Association yesterday retained counsel, and an action will be begun at once on lines already defined. Two teachers refusing to accept their October salaries will sue the city, and the result will establish a precedent by which the municipal authorities will be governed.

President Little of the Board of Education said yesterday that while Mr. Coler's offer was very liberal, he did not think it would be needed, and Acting Secretary Bussey said, with a smile, "I do not think the teachers would accept assistance from Mr. Coler."

Mr. Little and City Superintendent Maxwell both were summoned to appear before the Mazet committee to-day, and were directed to produce a copy of the first annual report of Dr. Maxwell, which the Board of Education refused to print, and which contained a sharp criticism of the Brooklyn local committee system. It is thought likely that the examination of the two gentlemen may extend to the question of teachers' salaries and other transactions of the board.

Controller Coler gave out this statement in regard to the board's defiance of him at its meeting Monday night in refusing to reduce the teachers' pay rolls for December:

"I regret very much that a majority of the Board of Education seem to think more of their pride of opinion than the interests of the school teachers. The arrangement made at my suggestion at the Corporation Counsel's office on Nov. 14, and gladly accepted by President Little on behalf of the Board of Education, was intended merely as a tentative measure of relief to the teachers, whereby 90 per cent. of them would receive on account nearly all of the money that is due them, pending a judicial settlement of the controversy. None of their legal rights was to be waived by accepting this money on account. The Board of Education has now repudiated this agreement, and seems to prefer that all the teachers should be wholly deprived of their pay at the season of the year when they need it most, rather than seem to acknowledge the possibility that the Corporation Counsel may be right when he declares the present salary schedule to be illegal.

"It's an awful muddle, and I would like to see the matter simplified. We shall have to simplify it. I am under a $200,000 bond. I am responsible for everything I pay out. Here they are fighting between themselves. Whatever I may do, either side may come down on me."

President Little said that the board would not meet again until its regular meeting a week from to-day, unless an emergency should arise. "The present status," he said, "is that the board, standing on the resolution of the previous meeting, is willing to make out the schedules on the basis of last May. If the Controller maintains his present position he will refuse to pay them. Then something will have to be done to untie the situation. I am puzzled to see what defense the Controller can make against paying the October salaries. He cannot plead ignorance, for I wrote him in May that we had adopted the new schedule and that it exceeded the minimum allowance, and he agreed to our proposition. I still think that we had the authority to make the schedules as we did."

Mr. Little said that he and Mr. Bussey had been over the pay rolls and found that Commissioner O'Brien was mistaken when he said that some of the teachers would not get any money at all if the alleged excess paid them was deducted from their salaries for the rest of the year. He said that the worst sufferers would be the teachers at $50 a month, who would get but $30. However, he said, as the Ahearn law provides for annual salaries and does not specify the time of payment, it made little difference if more was paid one month and less the next than should be. Commissioner O'Brien, who now represents the majority in the board, said that he did not see how they could now stultify themselves by receding from their position.

At a meeting of the Board of Estimate to-day a request by the Board of Education for a transfer of $130,000 from the supply account to the teachers' salary account will be received and referred to the Controller.

STATE TEACHERS NAMED.

Sixty-five Candidates Secure Life Certificates of Competence.

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—The State Department of Public Instruction has completed the work of the August State examination, which was attended by 616 candidates. Of this number 65 have concluded the work, and State Superintendent Skinner has issued them life State certificates. The certificates entitle them to teach for life without further examination in any public schools of this State.

These examinations were first held in 1875, and since that time 4,660 different candidates have attended them. Of this number 822 have succeeded in obtaining life certificates. This certificate is generally recognized by leading educators as the most valuable issued in this country, and is accepted by the authorities of several States without further examination of the candidate holding it.

VILLAGE AGAIN THREATENED.

Incendiaries Start Another Fire in Three Bridges—Armed Patrol on Duty.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Nov. 28.—The attempt to burn the Village of Three Bridges last night having failed, the incendiaries renewed the attempts to-night, and came even nearer to succeeding than they did last night. Charles Wood's big hay press was set on fire and destroyed. Both of last night's fires were on the outskirts of the village, but to-night the incendiaries selected a building in the more thickly settled part.

Close to Wood's hay press was G. C. Higgins & Brother's feed store, and to this the flames communicated from the hay press. The citizens attacked the fire in the feed store and kept it down, but the contents of the building were badly damaged.

Mr. Wood's loss will exceed $5,000, on which he had but $1,000 insurance. The loss on the feed store and contents and on the general store and contents will reach $2,500.

When the fire was out it was decided to establish a patrol of volunteers. Those who offered themselves were told off into watches, and one set went on duty at once. All are armed, and a sharp watch is being kept for more fires. The citizens are in a state of great alarm.

Flatbush's "Grand Old Man."

Valentine Cox, who is called the "Grand Old Man" of Flatbush, yesterday celebrated the ninety-ninth anniversary of his birth. Mr. Cox lives with his granddaughter, Mrs. H. B. Seymour. He was born at Westbury, L. I., and is of Quaker stock. His wife died in 1894, at the age of ninety-three years.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NAVAL STORY.

With Perry on Lake Erie.

A Tale of 1812.

By JAMES OTIS.

Illustrated by WILLIAM F. STECHER.

307 pp. Cloth. $1.50.

The American navy has always proved itself worthy of the country it represents, and in this story Mr. Otis recounts one of its most famous achievements.

For overcoming obstacles, and out of little making much, our seamen and their officers in the formative days of the United States have never been surpassed in the world's history, and to read this story of their triumphs gratifies our national pride, and stirs one to emulate the qualities that mastered adverse times and strenuous conditions.

Our other notable new books for this winter's reading are:—

"A Revolutionary Maid." By AMY E. BLANCHARD.
"Barbara's Heritage." By DERISTHE L. HOYT.
"The Queen's Rangers." By CHARLES LEDYARD NORTON.
"Wheat and Huckleberries." By CHARLOTTE M. VAILE.
"Golden Talisman." By H. PHELPS WHITMARSH.
"Romance of American Conquest." By WM. E. GRIFFIS, D. D.

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BALTIMORE DOCTOR HURT.

Prominent Physician Found Unconscious in the Street with His Skull Broken.

It was learned by the Roosevelt Hospital authorities yesterday that an unconscious man found with a fractured skull in front of 132 West Seventy-second Street Monday night, and taken to the hospital, is Dr. William B. Canfield, a physician of 1010 North Charles Street, Baltimore. Dr. Canfield is about fifty years old and is said to be one of Baltimore's leading physicians.

He was looking for the home of Joseph B. Edwards, a broker at 71 Broadway, who did live at 132 West Seventy-second Street. At the latter house on Monday night Dr. Canfield was told that Mr. Edwards had moved somewhere on Ninetieth Street.

Dr. Canfield was seen to return to 132 West Seventy-second Street later. He got only to the second step of the stoop when he reeled and fell heavily to the walk.

A private watchman found him and called Dr. Hoyt of 132 West Seventy-second Street, who had the injured man taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

Dr. Canfield is still in the hospital. All information about him was refused last night at that place, except that his condition is very serious.

PINGREE TO SUE FOR LIBEL.

With Others Will Enter Suits Against Detroit Paper for $450,000.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 28.—Announcement was made to-day that libel suits amounting to $450,000 were about to be begun against The Detroit Free Press by Gov. Pingree and several others. Gov. Pingree claims $250,000, Assistant Corporation Counsel C. J. Joslyn $100,000, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Eli R. Sutton $100,000.

Speaking editorially to-morrow morning, The Free Press will say that until the complainants have recited their grievances in court, which they have not done as yet, detailed reply is impossible; but that in all matters in which they have opposed these individuals, the opposition has been for what The Free Press considered the public weal. Personalities were employed no further than was thought necessary to attain a righteous end.

Hunyadi János

NATURAL APERIENT WATER is the best known, the safest, and the most trustworthy remedy for CONSTIPATION.

It is invaluable for the relief of DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, TORPID LIVER, and HEMORRHOIDS, in which its efficacy is unquestionable. It clears the blood of GOUT and RHEUMATISM, and it secures *A CLEAR COMPLEXION.*

HUNYADI JANOS never gripes, and is never followed by unpleasant after-effects.

May be safely administered to children. Average dose: a wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted, with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.

ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, proprietor,
Budapest, Hungary.

300 PER CENT. BOND PLAN

All Ready for Operation When the Police Came on the Scene.

A BUSY DAY FOR CAPT. PRICE

He Arrests Louis A. Gourdain and Orders His Lawyer Out of the Station House.

Through the arrest of Louis A. Gourdain and the closing of the "Imperial National Bank" yesterday the police nipped in the bud a plausible endless-chain scheme, which offered inducements greater, if anything, than those held out by the Franklin Syndicate and similar concerns, whose operations have recently been brought to light.

The institution started its endless chain on Monday in the offices formerly occupied by the Standard National Bank, in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, Twenty-third Street and Madison Avenue. The extravagant returns of $3 for $1 which it offered immediately made the police suspicious. Yesterday, at the instance of Chief Devery, Capt. Price, with several detectives, called on Gourdain, the President. Upon their arrival he was engaged in instructing a dozen or more new employes in the methods of the concern.

Seeing his visitors, Gourdain, with an eye to business, stepped up and launched forth into an exposition of the advantages of his system. Capt. Price placed him under arrest, told the crowd of clerks to scatter, took possession of the correspondence and all of the available assets, which amounted to $5, and marched his man off to Police Headquarters. Here Gourdain was photographed, and then he was taken to the Jefferson Market Court for arraignment before Magistrate Deuel. Capt. Price asked that he be remanded until this afternoon, as the evidence against him was still incomplete. H. S. Davis, who appeared as counsel for Gourdain, demanded an immediate examination. He asked upon what charge his client was arrested. Capt. Price charged him with swindling and a violation of the banking laws. Magistrate Deuel fixed the bail at $10,000, and as it was not forthcoming Gourdain was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station and locked up.

A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Late in the afternoon Mr. Davis, who is an ex-Assistant District Attorney, called at the station house and asked Capt. Price if he could be permitted to see Gourdain. The Captain granted his request, and had the prisoner brought from his cell and placed in the back room. Mr. Davis was shown into the back room, and remained closeted with the prisoner for nearly an hour.

When the lawyer had concluded his consultation he left the room, and, entering Capt. Price's office, thanked him for the courtesy extended, and then said: "Captain, there is one thing I should have spoken to you about before I went in to see Gourdain."

"What is it?" asked the Captain.

"I have a writ of habeas corpus, which I want to serve on you," said Davis. "It was issued by Justice Bookstaver, and requires you to appear with Gourdain before that Justice, in the Supreme Court, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock."

Capt. Price reached out his hand to receive a copy of the writ that Davis held toward him. After glancing at it he hesitated a moment and then said: "Well, I guess I will have to obey the law. We'll have him there."

Davis apologized for not serving the writ before he had his conference with Gourdain, and then told the Captain that he could keep the copy of the writ he had given him, saying it was a duplicate.

After completing his business, Davis refused to leave the station house when ordered by Capt. Price to do so, in order that the latter might attend to other matters. The Captain finally was compelled to threaten him with arrest, and then he departed.

LAWYER THREATENS A SUIT.

The lawyer walked toward Sixth Avenue, and at Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street gave vent to his feelings. He said that if Capt. Price did not prove his case against Gourdain, in the name of Gourdain he would bring suit against the city for the Captain's action. "The bail is outrageous," said Davis, "and there is no complaint against my client in the affidavit. The company was organized to give everybody a chance, and I will make it hot for Price. To-morrow I will make a complaint against him for his action in ejecting me from the station house."

The preliminary operations of Gourdain's concern were begun about a month ago, when a card appeared in newspapers announcing the organization of the "Imperial National Bank," with a capital of $1,000,000, and with Louis A. Gourdain as President and D. M. Slocum as Cashier. The papers and correspondence seized by Capt. Price show that for several weeks past, by means of attractive advertisements, Gourdain has been engaging a staff of assistants. Many applications for positions were found, containing names, addresses, and references. Some of them bore memoranda indicating that the persons named had been engaged at salaries ranging from $20 to $100 a week. Some of the correspondents referred to prominent men. Among the applications was one from Robert M. Kinney, second ass.stant cashier of the National Bank of the Republic of Chicago.

The following advertisement appeared last Sunday in several newspapers:

Young men, fifty, to assist Imperial stock brokers; college-bred preferred; $60 monthly. Apply Twenty-third Street and Madison Avenue, Monday, 11 o'clock sharp.

It is said that scores of young men applied for positions on Monday. Two of them who were engaged by Gourdain called on Capt. Price last evening and are supposed to have supplied him with important evidence. The Captain refused to make public their statements or to give their names. He said that both were college graduates and that one of them lived in Mamaroneck and the other in Newark.

THE PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

The scheme which it is said Gordain was preparing to operate was the sale of bonds, which, by means of a system of coupons, promised to net purchasers a speedy profit of 300 per cent. The bonds were to be sold at $1 each, and each contained this promise: "This bond matures as soon as the four coupons attached are sold and the holders take out four new bonds." Each of the four attached coupons read: "Bearer, having paid 25 cents for this coupon, is entitled to a bond on the payment of $1."

According to the plan the original purchaser of a bond was expected to sell the four coupons for 25 cents each, thus getting back his original investment. Then the four purchasers of the coupons, upon payment of $1 each, would receive bonds with coupons attached with which to continue the endless chain operation. When each of them had done so, thus turning $4 into the treasury of the concern, it promised to redeem the original bond for $3, thus yielding to the purchaser a profit of 300 per cent. The bank would receive in the transactions clustering about the negotiation of the first bond $5, and pay out $3, leaving a profit of $2. The combined profits of the bank and the original purchaser would be $5, and this surplus would come out of the next links in the chain, who would shove the deficit off onto their successors. The losers all the time would be on the circumference of the ever-widening circle of investors, while the bank would continually receive a profit increasing with each "link" in a geometrical ratio.

According to the rules of the concern seized by Capt. Price, the stockholders were organized in squads of five, the Captain of each squad being a member of the Board of Governors. It is surmised that these Captains were to be the first purchasers of bonds, and thus at any time the maturing of a bond could be prevented by the non-appearance of one of the coupons.

IN BUSINESS FOR FUN.

Gourdain is between thirty-five and forty years of age, of medium height, slight figure, and dark complexion, and wears a black, spreading mustache. He wore yesterday a silk-lined overcoat and silk hat, and presented the appearance of a prosperous professional or business man.

When asked how he expected to pay all the help he had engaged and pay his office rent and redeem his bonds, he said that he had $1,000,000 and over in a safe-deposit vault.

"What are you working for then, if you have $1,000,000?" interrogated Capt. Price.

"Well," responded Gourdain, "Croker says he is working for his pocket, Senator Platt says he is working for the good of the people, and I am working for the fun of it."

Capt. Price declared last evening that Gourdain had a bad record, the details of which were under investigation. The fact came to light yesterday that he is the "healer" who, about two years ago, offered to restore sight to the eyes of Charles Broadway Rouss for $1,000,000.

Gourdain formerly had an office at 243 Broadway, and has been known here as a promoter. He is said to have been engaged in land speculation in Oklahoma two years ago. He formerly lived in New Orleans, where he became notorious in 1892 from his connection with the Louisiana State Loan and Trust Company. This was a lottery scheme, in which Gourdain and his partners, as he admits, saved expenses by running their lottery in accordance with the drawings of the regular Louisiana Lottery. After this scheme was suppressed he carried on the same business under the successive names of J. H. Lumbard & Co., D. M. Slocum, L. C. Stewart, G. Z. Lewis, and R. C. Jackson. At each revival the business was suppressed. Later he reappeared in connection with the Bank of North America of New Orleans, a financial enterprise which ended in disaster. The Shalmet Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Orleans embodied another of his schemes. Afterward he passed as a broker, but was not a member of any Exchange.

The Fabrics that we show

are not the trashy remains of decadent seasons, but are new goods shown first by us. The market is full of alleged imported fabrics at low prices, but they are clumsy impositions.

Our goods are right both in quality and price.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

"WHITE'S BUREAU" VANISHES.

Brief Career of a Concern That Excited Suspicion in the Cotton Exchange.

"White's Bureau," a concern run by one Charles H. White, or Hyman, and a man who passed as his brother, in Rooms 11 and 12, on the first floor of the New York Cotton Exchange, has ceased to exist, and its mail, as it is received, is taken by Post Office Inspectors. The bureau, it is believed, was one of the many bubble enterprises which have collapsed since the Franklin Syndicate came to grief. This inference is supported by the advertisements and circulars sent out by the bureau. They held out inducements that were calculated to excite suspicion, and an investigation of the affairs of the bureau by responsible persons had no satisfactory result.

Last month the concern, which started as a maker of big profits on money intrusted to it in September, appeared to be doing a large business. It was, however, under the surveillance of the Post Office Inspectors, and the officers of the Cotton Exchange, and on Saturday there appeared to be great hurry and bustle in the bureau, which was not opened on Monday. It was estimated that the bureau had not fairly started in obtaining principal on which to pay interest, and that it received from its depositors less than $30,000. W. V. King, Superintendent of the Cotton Exchange, said yesterday:

"The men who organied the bureau came as news agents. This was in the Summer. They told me they were collecting and selling business information on stocks and grain. I made some investigations about them and made up my mind that they would bear watching. A member of the Cotton Exchange produced some of the bureau's literature, and Oct. 23 last I communicated with the Post Office authorities and found that they were at that time watching the bureau's mail. The Cotton Exchange wanted to act and took legal and police advice, but could not obtain the necessary tangible evidence of fraud.

"I do not think the venture netted much. So far I have heard of but one victim. He was a Chicagoan, and lost $600. Lately the business was small, as the mail of the bureau was from 30 to 35 letters daily, and there were few visitors at the offices. The members of the Cotton Exchange are vastly annoyed at having such an enterprise harbored in the building."

Among the persons who called at the place was a middle-aged woman in mourning attire, who refused to give her name. She said she had lost $150 by investing with the bureau.

NO TRACE YET OF MILLER.

His Lawyer Says He Is Near at Hand, and the Police Are Searching Staten Island.

The whereabouts of William F. Miller, the head of the defunct Franklin Syndicate, and his alleged press agent, Cecil Leslie, who disappeared last Friday, are still as much a mystery as ever to the Brooklyn detectives who are searching for them. Robert A. Ammon, attorney for Miller, still intimated yesterday that his client was not far away—so near, in fact, that he could be produced "in thirty minutes if necessary."

"Mr. Miller will show up in good time," said Mr. Ammon yesterday, "and as soon as I know the proper time has arrived he will be produced. It would be very foolish for him to appear now, when every one is ready to jump on him."

Central Office detectives made a thorough search of the smaller Staten Island hotels yesterday and Monday looking for Miller. Every hotel keeper was closely questioned as to who had arrived at his place during the last few days. A constant watch is being kept upon all means of leaving Staten Island, and from the actions of the Central Office men it would appear they have information which leads them to believe that Miller is in hiding in Richmond Borough.

Hubert G. Taylor, who was appointed temporary receiver for the Franklin Syndicate on Monday, addressed a letter yesterday to Justice Smith of the Supreme Court declining the appointment. Six of the customers of the syndicate yesterday applied to the Clerk of the United States District Court in Brooklyn to have the syndicate, and Miller as its Secretary, declared bankrupt. A hearing on the application will take place on Dec. 9 before Judge Thomas. As the bankruptcy proceedings under the Federal law take precedence of the actions under the laws of the State, ex-Sheriff Dailey, Miller's assignee, if he gets any of the syndicate's property, will have to turn it over to the United States court. Sheriff Creamer yesterday attached the Miller money in the hands of the police property clerk in two suits brought by Burr & Delacy, as attorneys for Elias M. Jones, who lost $4,470 in the syndicate, and Ernest L. Blake, who is suing Miller to recover $50,000 for alleged libel.

It was said in Wall Street yesterday that the deposit of $100,000 which Miller claimed to have with Wells, Fargo & Co. was not actually to his credit, but was held by the company in a trust capacity, having been sent from some Western point by a person or persons who were intending to invest in the syndicate scheme, but as backers, and not as customers. Representatives of Wells, Fargo & Co. declined to discuss the matter. There are about 1,500 pieces of mail addressed to Miller in the Brooklyn Post Office containing money orders representing nearly $12,000. The work of returning all this matter to the senders was begun yesterday.

The safe taken from the syndicate headquarters, at 144 Floyd Street, after Miller's disappearance, was opened yesterday afternoon at the Vernon Avenue Police Station. It contained nothing except a statement to the Clearing House by Brazen & Jewett showing that Miller had invested in 190 shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock. One hundred and forty of these shares had been bought at 88⅝, and the remaining fifty at 88¼. Of the first lot, twenty shares had been sold at 70⅛ and ten at 80. The remaining shares had been disposed of at from 77⅞ to 83⅝, representing a total loss of about $866. These transactions are regarded as throwing an interesting light on Miller's ability as a speculator, which, as he pretended, enabled him to pay interest on deposits at the rate of 10 per cent. a week.

JOHN G. AGNEW OUT ON BAIL.

Washington Syndicate's Books Show It Owes Only $1,104.

John G. Agnew, the manager of the Washington Syndicate Company, who began business at 81 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, two weeks ago on the 10-per-cent.-a-week plan, and who was arrested on Monday evening on a charge of using a banker's sign without legal authority, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Kramer, in the Lee Avenue Police Court. His place of business was closed all day and guarded by policemen.

After the morning hearing in court Magistrate Kramer had a clerk from the District Attorney's office examine Agnew's books. It was found that the syndicate had been in business fifteen days, and in that time had taken in $3,685. Of this amount $2,581 had been paid out, leaving a balance of $1,104. The books showed that $1,700 had been paid out on Monday.

At the afternoon session of court Magistrate Kramer fixed Agnew's bail at $5,000. A bond was furnished later, and the prisoner was released, but the names of the sureties were not made public.

POLICE ORDERS ON FRAUDS.

Chief Devery Gives Instructions to His Subordinates.

Chief Devery yesterday sent the following order to the commanding officers in all the boroughs:

"Whenever it shall in any way come to your notice that any banking concern, brokerage business, investment enterprise, or similar concern, or any concern alleging to do a similar business to that of banking, brokerage, or investment houses, is doing business in such a manner as to suggest that its methods are irregular or illegal, you will cause a prompt and thorough investigation to be made for the purpose of ascertaining whether such suspicious business is legal or not, and in case it is found that such suspected business is not being legally carried on you will forthwith notify this office in writing of the result of your investigation, and will take such other police action as the circumstances of the case and your duties as a commanding officer may require, and send a full report to this office as to action taken."

RAID ON ANOTHER SYNDICATE.

Charles D. Hughes Arrested and His Books and Papers Seized.

The police took steps last night for the suppression of another concern, believed to be of the same class as the defunct Franklin Syndicate of Brooklyn. Detectives McConville and Peppertad, who had been at work on the case for several days, arrested Charles D. Hughes, twenty-three years old, of Bensonhurst, L. I., and he was locked up at Police Headquarters as a suspicious person. A patrol wagon was sent to one of his offices, at 89 Beaver Street, and a large quantity of books and papers was seized. The man also has an office at 69 Wall Street.

Delia Dooley, a servant, and another woman who is also a servant, complained to the police that on July 20, 1898, they had given $1,400 and $600 respectively to the Hughes Investment Company for investment purposes. The receipts were signed by the Hughes Investment Company, of which one Packer was President. Shortly after obtaining the money the men who received it disappeared.

An advertisement in a newspaper last Sunday gave the police the clue for which they had been watching, and showed that the men were again at work. The clue resulted in the arrest and seizure of last night. The police maintained the greatest secrecy about the raid, and even denied that they held such a prisoner at Police Headquarters.

There is said to be a list of 500 or more victims of this concern ready to prosecute.

PHILADELPHIA RIVAL TO MILLER.

Investors' Trust Closed and Its President Missing.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—The doors of the home office of the Investors' Trust, 1221 Arch Street, doing business exclusively with patrons outside the city, and promising large profits on investments, were closed to-day. Efforts to find Lipman Keene, the President; Charles L. Work, Secretary, and Miss M. C. Carson, cashier, were unavailing.

The company opened for business at 1,221 Arch Street, four years ago. Its plan was to invite the investment of capital, the inducement being held out of interest ranging from 100 to 200 per cent. In explaining why such large gains are made the company asserted in its literature that it was in the confidence of stock manipulators, and therefore in a position to know the way stocks would go.

As a result of these statements cash flowed in in a steady stream. The force of employes was constantly augmented, and the correspondence grew to great proportions. Agents were placed in all parts of the United States.

To the company's numerous patrons were sent the first day of each month their dividends in the shape of a check. It is thought that the firm has over $100,000 invested for their patrons in various stocks. Almost daily five big sacks of mail matter have been sent by wagon to the Post Office. It is said the company's postage expenses alone have amounted to $200 a week. All to-day's mail was sent back to the Post Office.

HORSES COL. KIP OWNED.

Bay Team, Gambrela and Water Maid, Acquired by Boston Man for $4,500.

The feature of the eighth day of the horse sale in progress at Madison Square Garden was the sale of the horses, vehicles, and stable appurtenances of the late Col. Kip, which began at 3 o'clock. At that time several thousand persons had assembled in the Garden. Prominent around the sale ring were many of New York's best-known business men and members of clubs.

Gambrela and Water Maid, the splendid team of bay mares, of which Col. Kip had been so proud, were the first brought out for sale. They were sold singly, Gambrela being offered before her team mate. The bidding was spirited for the handsome mare, Thomas W. Lawson, Boston, Mass., and Lloyd Phoenix, New York, being the principal bidders. Mr Lawson obtained the mare for $3,200. He also acquired Water Maid for $1,300. The next highest priced one of the Kip stable, Harmony, was bought by Lloyd Phoenix for $850. The total sum realized from the sale of the horses and effects of the Kip stable was $10,884.

The horses sold in the morning were either of a poor class or undeveloped, and hence prices were low. The evening was devoted to an exhibition of the roadster, saddle, and coach horses, which will be sold to-day.

Following is a list of the Kip horses, what they sold for, and who purchased them:

Gambrela, trial 2:12, b. m., 1894, Gambrel-Nelly Mac, blue ribbon winner in 1899. Sold to Thomas W. Lawson, Boston.....$3,200
Water Maid, 2:19½, b. m., 1892, Waterloo-Michigan Mattie, blue ribbon winner in 1898. Sold to Thomas W. Lawson, Boston 1,300
Emoleta, 2:24½, b. m., 1887, Sealskin-Rosedale, world's champion show mare. Sold to John A. Lewis, New York City..... 725
Watercress, 2:27¾, b. m., 1894, Waterloo-Michigan Mattie, blue ribbon winner. Sold to Matt Dwyer, agent..... 600
Harmony, no record, b. m., 1894, Gambrel-Lady Von. Sold to Lloyd Phoenix, New York City 850
Melody, no record, b. m., 1893, Ponchion-Porter Mare, blue ribbon winner in 1899. Sold to J. H. Lewis, New York City..... 600
Music, no record, b. m., 1893, Pilot Medium-Estelle. Sold to Elmer Stevens, New York City..... 650
Sir Newbold, no record, b. g., 1896, Young Fullerton-Estelle. Sold to Dr. G. Sewell, New York City..... 350

Racing Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; selling. Flamaway, 112 pounds, (Thorpe,) 2½ to 1, won; Zurich, 105, (Spencer,) 5 to 1, second; Tirade, 115, (Conley,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:02⅘. Scythea, Delta, Tourist II., The Offering, Del Rio, Noma, St. Appollarinis, San Augustine, Midya, Fuga, Florence Fink, White Fern, and Cymoma also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. Dr. Bernays, 104 pounds, (E. Jones,) 7 to 5, won; Go To Bed, 107, (Spencer,) 4 to 1, second; Ringmaster, 109, (Henry,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:48½. Ostler Joe also ran. Bernays threw Jones and ran three-quarters of a mile while at the post.

THIRD RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; selling. Montanus, 112 pounds, (Songer,) 2 to 1, won; Faversham, 115, (Ruiz,) 3½ to 1, second; Lothian, 112, (Songer,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Panamit, Yaruba, and Ulm also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Futurity course; selling; two-year-olds. Decoy, 106 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 3 to 1, won; Floridian, 105, (Thorpe,) 8 to 1, second; Dunblane, 108, (Spencer,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:11¼. Tar Hill, Stoll Diamond, Mont Eagle, Champion Rose, and Allonna also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a quarter; selling. Forte, 85 pounds, (Phelan,) 2½ to 1, won; Opponent, 80, (J. Martin,) even, second; Don Luis, 88, (T. Walsh,) 20 to 1, third. Time—2:08. Lovdal also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; purse. Pat Morrissey, 119 pounds, (Thorpe,) 8 to 5, won; King Carnival, 117, (J. Martin,) 5 to 1, second; San Mateo, 114, (L. Turner,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:08. San Venado and Miss Marion also ran. Ventoro left.

At the Bennings Track.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Results at Bennings:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and up; six furlongs. Meehanus, 115 pounds, (McIntyre,) 4 to 1, won; Judge Waddell, 116, (White,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; The Pride, 119, (O'Connor,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:16. Buffoon, Lady Lindsey, Rare Perfume, Sparrow Wing, and Water Crest also ran. Tabouret left at the post.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden fillies; five furlongs. Elsie Skip, 100 pounds, (McIntyre,) 6 to 5, won; Carasaljo, 100, (Brien,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Jamaica, 100, (Jenkins,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:04 2-5. Vituaria, Liebo, Summer Girl, Goodmorrow, and Juggiery also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; steeplechase, for three-year-olds and up; about two and a half miles. Phoebus, 148, (Croker,) 8 to 1, won; Becky Rolfe, 145, (Dunlap,) 25 to 1 and 7 to 1, second; Sibley, 152, (Barry,) even, third. Time—5:23 2-5. Governor Budd, The Monon, Plato, and Bevel also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Two-year-olds that have not won more than two races; six furlongs. Golden Rattle, 105 pounds, (O'Leary,) 7 to 5, won; The Corinthian, 107, (McIntyre,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, second. Robert Metcalf, 108, (Slack,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:16 1-5. Fleuron, Revonah, and Albonita also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and up that have not won more than three races in 1899; mile and a sixteenth. St. Simonian, 107 pounds, (O'Leary,) 11 to 5, won; Golden Link, 100, (O'Connor,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Alvarado II., 104, (McIntyre,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:52 1-5. Bangor, Hold Up, Althea, Bondman, and Uncle Louis also ran.

A Unique Bank.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—One of the favorite schemes of Francisque Sarcey, the famous dramatic critic, a scheme he defended and explained in scores of articles, was the foundation of a sort of bank that would come to the rescue of budding but impecunious genius, and help fledgling writers, painters, sculptors, and musicians to tide over the difficulties that beset the beginning of their career by advancing them small sums of money solely on the strength of their promise to return it when their efforts should be rewarded with some success. During Sarcey's lifetime nothing ever came of his generous but, it would seem, impracticable and far-fetched suggestions. It appears, however, that he did not preach in vain. For the past eight months his philanthropic bank has existed in Paris, and has been able in that time—a fact that in a sense is far less surprising—to advance nearly £1,000 to young men who to-day are in the position of the heroes of the "Vie de Bohème," but we let us hope are to furnish the celebrities of the future.

The smaller loans are granted without any formality whatever, but when larger sums are involved—say, £10 or £20—the borrower signs a paper pledging himself on his honor to refund the money. The signatures, however, are kept a profound secret. So as not to wound the feelings of would-be borrowers no sort of inquiry is made into their antecedents or circumstances; it is sufficient that they should be able to furnish a signed article or some other slight evidence that they are really engaged in literary or artistic pursuits. In these circumstances, perhaps, the most astonishing thing about the bank is that several of its clients have already paid back the money advanced them.

Mourning Envelopes Excluded.

From The London News.

A strange order has just been issued by the French Post Office, and a strange justification given for it. Henceforth mourning envelopes are not to pass through the post. The note paper may have as deep an edge as the sender desires, but the cover must be white, or may be tinted, but at least is not to have a black edge. It is not that the department is out of sympathy with the expression of mourning by means of stationery. On the contrary, the sending of mourning cards is a decided source of revenue. It is that experience has shown the Post Office authorities that mourning envelopes are easily tampered with. They can be opened, and if the gummed edge is torn or frayed in the process, a little ink rubbed over the black surface makes everything look right. A white envelope so interfered with would tell its own tale.

A Slur.

"Mrs. Touchy is very indignant toward her husband's party adherents for the slur they cast upon her lately."

"Yes? What was that?"

"Why, he had no sooner been elected to office than they gave him a dinner."—Richmond Dispatch.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:08	Sun sets...4:34	Moon rises...3:21

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....4:22	Gov. Isl'd...4:50	H. Gate....6:46
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....4:36	Gov. Isl'd...4:52	H. Gate....6:48

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels. Sail.
Advance, Colon.....	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Antilla, Nassau.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Bernard, Para, &c.....	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	10:00 A. M.
Ithaka, Tampico, &c.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Southampton and Antwerp.....	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Mae, Ponce.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Vigilancia, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Etona, La Plata.....	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 30.

Werkendam, Amsterdam.	4:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
El Monte, New Orleans...	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre....	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Oneida, Charleston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 1.

Colorado, Brunswick.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago, &c.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 2.

Adirondack, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Andes, Haiti.....	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Queen, Antwerp..	.....	.....
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool.....	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:00 M.	
Colorado, Hull.....	.....	.....
Ems, Naples, &c.....	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Massilia, Naples and Marseilles	.....	.....
Mexico, Havana.....	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Key West and Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sarmatian, Glasgow.....	.....	.....
Spaarndam, Rotterdam..	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Uller, St. Kitts, &c.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Asiatic Prince, Santos.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, &c.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, and China, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australasian Colonies, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 25 and up to Dec. 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Japan dated Yokohama, Nov. 8, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Oufang, are due in New York on the morning of Saturday Dec. 2.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 29.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Nov. 26.
Aller, Gibraltar, Nov. 20.
Armenia, Stettin, Nov. 12.
Cufic, Liverpool, Nov. 19.
El Paso, New Orleans, Nov. 23.
Evelyn, New Orleans, Nov. 21.
Finance, Colon, Nov. 22.
Hexham, Gibraltar, Nov. 9.
Matanzas, Havana, Nov. 25.
Salerno, Newcastle, Nov. 16.

THURSDAY, NOV. 30.

Bolivia, Gibraltar, Nov. 16.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Nov. 27.
Darmstadt, Glasgow, Nov. 18.
El Mar, New Orleans, Nov. 25.

FRIDAY, DEC. 1.

Germanic, Liverpool, Nov. 22.
Merida, Curacao, Nov. 22.
Salerno, Shields, Nov. 17.

SATURDAY, DEC. 2.

British Empire, Antwerp, Nov. 19.
Kansas City, Swansea, Nov. 18.
Ohio, Hull, Nov. 20.
Umbria, Liverpool, Nov. 25.

SUNDAY, DEC. 3.

Bordeaux, Havre, Nov. 21.
El Norte, New Orleans, Nov. 28.
La Champagne, Havre, Nov. 25.
Marquette, London, Nov. 23.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Nov. 21.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 23.
San Marcos, Galveston, Nov. 27.

MONDAY, DEC. 4.

Bovic, Liverpool, Nov. 24.

Arrived.

SS Uller, (Nor.,) Kars, Port Antonio, Jam., 5½ ds., with fruit to American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 P. M.

SS Ilsenstein, (Ger.,) Hamer, Cazonas Nov. 14 and Tuxpan 17th, with cedar and mahogany to order—vessel to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Losewitz, Antwerp Nov. 18, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 8:42 P. M.

SS Andes, (Br.,) Petersen, Cape Haitien, Port au Price, &c., with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Passed in Sandy Hook at 8:38 P. M.

SS Armstor, (Br.,) Sturgeon, Baltimore Nov. 26, in ballast to W. D. Munson. Will load for Santos.

SS Louisiana, Kemble, New Orleans Nov. 22, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick Nov. 24, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Jefferson, Hulphers, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Thornley, (Br.,) Major, Hamburg Nov. 1 via St. Johns, N. F., 22d, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

U. S. transport McPherson, Byrne, San Juan Nov. 21 and Santiago 24th, with mdse. and passengers to United States Quartermaster's Department. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Hahan, Hamburg Nov. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 A. M.

SS Archimede, (Ital.,) Orengo, Genoa, &c., Nov. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Hirzel, Feltman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) McKenzie, Demerara, &c., Nov. 19, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Curet, Bordeaux Nov. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Carey, Bristol Nov. 12 and Swansea 14th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. 27th.

SS Sarmatian, (Br.,) Brodie, Glasgow Nov. 16, with mdse. to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:40 P. M. 27th.

SS Lauenburg, (Ger.,) Sperling, Baracoa, &c., Nov. 21, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS La Grande Duchesse, Hanlon, Savannah Nov. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Prins Willem IV., (Dutch,) Von der Est, Paramaribo, &c., Nov. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:40 A. M.

SS Mexico, McIntosh, Havana Nov. 25, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 A. M.

SS Caracas, Goodrich, Porto Cabello, &c., Nov. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Knoulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 6:05 P. M.

U. S. transport Burnside, Laffin, Matanzas, &c., Nov. 17, with passengers to U. S. Quartermaster's Department. Arrived at the Bar at 1:50 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Nov. 28, 9:30 P. M., west, light air partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS Algiers for New Orleans.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Cherbourg and Southampton.
SS Harald, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS A. R. Thorp, (Nor.,) for Curacao, &c.
SS Cymric, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Bluefields, for Baltimore.
SS Adler, (Br.,) for Inagua, &c.
SS Lavstakken, (Nor.,) for Hongkong, &c.
SS Boston City, (Br.,) for Bristol.

Spoken.

Bark Vortigern, (Br.,) Richards, from New York for Sydney, N. S. W., was spoken Oct. 28 in lat. 11, lon. 30.

Ship Port Elgin, (Br.,) Hand, from New York for Fremantle, was spoken Nov. 1 in lat. 20, lon. 34.

Ship Conway, (Br.,) Ward, from London for New York, was spoken Nov. 18 in lat. 48, lon. 23.

Notice to Mariners.

THIRD LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT—WINTER BUOYAGE.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that as soon as practicable the iron buoys throughout the Third Lighthouse District, except those in New York Bay and Harbor, will be taken up for the Winter and replaced by spar buoys of the same color and number in each case. The iron buoys in New York Bay and Harbor will be kept in position until their removal is compelled by moving ice.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from New York for Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 9:45 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Styria (Aust.,) Capt. Usigerich, sld. from Fiume for New York Nov. 23.

SS Laci (Aust.,) Capt. Corcich, sld. from Dunkirk for New York Nov. 25.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE BRITISH NOTIFICATION.

It was on the 11th of October that the Boer declaration of war, anticipating the declaration which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN intended to issue as soon as his preparations for war were completed, was delivered in London. Within twenty-four hours the Boers had occupied British territory and a "state of war" was not only a fact, but the most evident and flagrant of contemporary facts. And yet it was only the day before yesterday that our State Department was notified, on behalf of the British Government, of what it had known for six weeks, namely, that war existed between the British Empire and the South African republics. Why was this notification made? What did Great Britain expect to gain by it? These are the questions which naturally arise.

Perhaps the answer to these questions may shed some light upon the nature of the "suzerainty" which Great Britain claims over the Transvaal. Any such light would be valuable, seeing that the first British authorities do not pretend to say what "suzerainty" really is. The word has little or no meaning in international law. Lord SALISBURY himself, in the speech in which he announced to the House of Lords the outbreak of the war, did not attempt to define this term. He said that Lord KIMBERLEY had declared that it meant nothing, and that declaration, Lord SALISBURY added, considering that it proceeded from the statesman who had originally employed the word to designate the relation between the two powers, was "a most interesting suggestion." Now, it is evident that the relation, whatever it may be, does not preclude the existence of a state of war, in the international sense, between the suzerain and his "ward," if that be the correlative term. There can be no war in that sense between a sovereign and his vassal, nothing more than a rebellion, which, if successful, becomes a revolution.

A rebel does not acquire belligerent rights until his rebellion has rendered it impossible for neutral powers to transact their ordinary and lawful business with the inhabitants of the region in rebellion without the consent of somebody else than the power claiming sovereignty. It was upon that consideration that England and France acknowledged the belligerency of the Confederate States during our civil war. It was upon the ground that that consideration did not apply that Spain remonstrated with us against our chronic threat to acknowledge the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, before we actually went to war with Spain herself. And yet Great Britain, by notifying us that a state of war exists between herself and the two South African republics, actually invites us to recognize the belligerent rights of her enemies. And again we are moved to inquire why.

Of course, there is a distinction to be made between the two republics. Whatever may be the international status of the Transvaal in British contemplation, and no Briton has succeeded in informing us what it is, there is no doubt about the status of the ally of the Transvaal, the Orange Free State. That is an "independent sovereign State" of half a century's standing, of which the independence has never been disputed. And any disabilities the Transvaal might labor under internationally in fighting Great Britain could apparently be readily avoided by carrying on all its international transactions in the name of the Orange Free State. But this fact does not explain why Great Britain should have proclaimed the existence of a state of war between herself and either, or both, of the republics.

Possibly it is in order to be able to call upon foreign Governments for the enforcement of their neutrality laws. That is a curious project of recruiting men for the Transvaal which has been brought to light in Washington, and it looks like a shallow attempt to evade the terms of the Foreign Enlistment act. It has not yet, apparently, become so formidable as to deserve the attention of the British Embassy. But it does not by any means follow that similar attempts in Europe may not be more serious, and that it may not properly have seemed to the British Government time to put a stop to all such attempts. There is another question which seems to be more curious and academic than serious, and that is the question of privateering. The privateers of either republic would not be "pirates" under international law, by the admission of Great Britain. True, neither republic has a seaport, and neither, in consequence, has any place to which it could take any prizes it might seize. It would be compelled to destroy them at sea. But the Confederate States labored under this same disadvantage. They had no port which was not blockaded, and at last effectively blockaded, by the American Navy. This disadvantage did not prevent them from driving the American merchant marine from the seas, and from inflicting injuries which much prolonged the war, and for which we afterward recovered damages from the nation which permitted ships to be sold to them.

Neither the enlistment of foreign soldiers for the two republics nor the possible fitting out of privateers, may be a very substantial reason for the notification of Great Britain that she is at war, and that whoever gives aid and comfort to her enemies, even though one of them she pretends to be in some sort her vassal, does so at his peril, if he transcends the well-understood bounds of neutrality in doing it. But neither of these dangers is so minute or remote that it is not worth a formal notification of the existence of war to avert.

Moreover, Great Britain gains by the admission a very solid advantage. That is the right which accrues to her as a belligerent of overhauling neutral vessels on the high seas and searching them for contraband. This is strictly a belligerent right, and it may become of the highest importance to Great Britain. It is true that "a neutral ship is not ordinarily to be searched when on a voyage between two neutral ports." But when we consider that neither of the fighting republics has a port of its own and that the natural and actual port of the Transvaal is Delagoa Bay, it is scarcely to be expected that the British cruisers should fail to exercise the right of search upon vessels bound to that port and to seize contraband of war apparently destined for the Transvaal. Whether such a seizure would be upheld by a prize court is quite another question, to which the answer in any actual case would probably depend upon the special circumstances of that case. But at any rate no seizure or search would be lawful without a previous notification to neutrals of the existence of a state of war. And doubtless that is the real as it is the sufficient explanation why Great Britain has notified us and other nations that she is at war with the two republics, even though she makes over one claim of a "suzerainty" which seems to be incompatible with the recognition of a state of public war between them.

THE REPUBLICAN CURRENCY BILL.

It has taken the Republican leaders a great while to reach the conclusion that something should be done to establish more firmly the basis of our currency, and to agree as to what that something is. Certain prepossessions, amounting almost to obsessions, in their minds, have been, in the words of the unhappy CHARLES, an unconscionable time dying.

One of these, and the most general, was that with a full Treasury, and a high tariff to fill it, the currency was all right. It was this feeling that induced the President to call an extra session of Congress in 1897 to deal with the tariff and leave the currency alone. This particular notion was pretty well dissipated by the cannon of DEWEY in Manila Bay, giving the President and his party something bigger to think of than how to keep foreign goods out of our country. Another of the prepossessions of the Republican mind was the idea that there was still some life in the free-silver movement and that it was not safe to treat it with too great severity. It was this that induced Mr. MCKINLEY to send the bimetallic commission roaming through the capitals of Europe seeking a chance to open negotiations for international agreement for unlimited coinage of silver. This was pure politics, and though from the point of view of the harmony of the Republican Party it was not bad politics, it served to delay action on the currency that would have been better had it been more prompt. There was also another phase of politics, different from this, but having the same effect. This was the feeling among the Republican managers that free silver was a good issue to keep open for the next Presidential campaign. It was feared that any substantive action by Congress would quiet the minds of the business community and leave them free to vote against the party on other grounds. That was short-sighted shrewdness, for it ignored the fact that the Democrats would raise the free silver issue any way and that the Republicans would be far stronger if they met it with action and not with promises only.

Finally all these prejudices and doubts have apparently been overcome by the march of events and the steady growth of a sound public sentiment. Probably nothing has had so much to do with this as the results of our war with Spain and the acquisition of the Philippines. It has come to seem absurd to our business men that we should claim the position of a world power and not put our currency openly and permanently on the basis of the currency of the world. The provincial notion that the United States could have a measure of value of its own has come to appear quite too obviously ridiculous for our people to entertain in their actual situation. We shall never again hear in the Senate the amazing cry of Senator STANLEY MATTHEWS, "What have we to do with abroad?" We have much to do in that direction and shall constantly have more, especially in the way of trade. And the more we have to do and the longer the process of development is sustained, the more imperative it will become that our currency shall be the currency of the world.

The bill that has been agreed on by the Republican representatives in both houses is perfectly sound, as far as it goes, and it goes just far enough if, as we have a right to assume, it can command the support of the majority and become a law. As our readers are well aware, we have some decided views as to the changes necessary in our currency to adapt it to the needs of our progressive internal commerce. We are profoundly convinced that these changes are necessary and that they will ultimately be made. But they relate to what may be called the domestic use of currency as distinct from the use that is both domestic and international. They have nothing to do with the standard of value. They can wait until that is settled, and settled in a way to last. Not only that, but these changes will be of no utility until the standard of value is made as definite and unchangeable as it is in the power of Congress to make it. Therefore it appears to us not merely that the Republican caucus bill, as it may be called, is in itself a sound and expedient measure, but that it is a measure that must be enacted before we can even try to do anything with our domestic currency. It ought to have the unanimous and energetic support of all the friends of currency reform and of all those who wish our country to face its splendid future with confidence and security.

PROFITS OF THE UNDERGROUND ROAD.

The Engineering News is convinced that the underground rapid-transit road will pay. This independent professional opinion is encouraging. The project appears to have passed unscathed all the perils that laid low its predecessors. The contract is now awaiting bidders. That is the last stage but one. We may prayerfully desire a rapid-transit road; we may beg for it with tearful supplication. But we shan't get it unless some contracting company believes it will pay to build and operate it. When the contract has been let and the bond executed a period of general rejoicing will not be untimely.

If the conservative judgment of The Engineering News is a safe guide, the contract offers an attractive profit.

At first the contractor will not have to use much of his own money. He must give a bond for $7,000,000, but as it is practically certain that the successful bidder must be one of the great passenger carrying companies of the city, there will be no difficulty about that. When the contractor has once begun his work he will get his money on monthly estimates as the construction goes on, through the use of the city's credit. Our technical contemporary approves the specifications. They have been "drawn with great care to secure the best and most durable work, and provide for a railway which shall be at once attractive to passengers, economical of operation, and capable of handling a large traffic." As the contractor is to operate the road after it is completed, it is plainly for his interest to comply with these specifications.

The equipment of the road, that is the rolling stock, power houses, signaling and ventilating apparatus, must be provided by the contractor at his own cost. Our contemporary roughly estimates the cost of equipment at from five to eight million dollars, but thinks that "if the contractor has made his bid sufficiently large at the outset his profit on the construction should cover a considerable proportion of this, leaving his net investment perhaps not more than two to four millions." If the contractor had the field to himself, this would be a safe calculation. A contractor who should be short-sighted enough, however, to put in a big bid in the hope of making a good profit on the construction would, of course, see the contract awarded to some lower and wiser bidder who was looking for his profit to the fifty years' privilege of operating the road.

The road must develop a gross earning power of $10,000 a day to pay expenses. The Engineering News figures it out in this way: The contractor's bid is $35,000,000, and interest accrued during the construction period of three to four and one-half years will amount to $2,000,000 more. That makes $37,000,000 of city bonds, involving an interest charge of 3 per cent., or $1,100,000, which the road must pay to the city as rental. The contractor has invested, say, $7,000,000 in equipment, on which he must have 5 per cent. interest, equal to $350,000. The remaining charge against the road is operating expenses, usually estimated at 60 per cent. of gross earnings. The two interest charges being equal, then, to 40 per cent., the account is easily made up:

Rental	$1,100,000
Interest on contractor's investment	350,000
Operating expenses	2,175,000
Total	$3,625,000

This is a little under $10,000 a day. An average daily traffic of 200,000 passengers at five-cent fares would make the road pay expenses. Here is the conjectural factor. The Engineering News gives its estimate of the traffic:

Now, can the proposed rapid transit road secure a traffic averaging 200,000 passengers daily during the first five years of its operation? There seems to us no doubt that it can do so. The Manhattan Railway, with thirty-six miles of lines, carries about 500,000 passengers daily. The rapid transit system will have about twenty-five miles of road, and there can be no question that it is better located, on the whole, for securing traffic, than the elevated lines. Certainly, then, it ought to secure as many as 200,000 passengers daily within a short time after it is put in operation.

Under the conditions of the contract the local trains are required to make at least fourteen miles per hour, including stops, and the express trains at least thirty miles per hour. That is to say, the time from the City Hall to Forty-second Street will be reduced to seven minutes by express trains or fifteen minutes by local trains. Under these conditions a large proportion of the suburban traffic of the Grand Central Station will certainly be secured by the rapid transit trains. It is also certain that a very large part of the traffic from the district lying north of One Hundredth Street will be drawn to the rapid transit road by reason of its greater speed. The most northerly part of the lines, also, will develop a region which is now entirely without railway facilities, and the traffic, while moderate at the start, will undoubtedly grow in the course of a few years to very large proportions.

This calculation leaves out of the account income from the carrying of mail, express, and freight, and from advertising and news stand privileges. It also leaves out the sinking fund requirement of $185,000 annually after the first five years, and $370,000 after ten years, which would demand an increase respectively of 10,000 daily passengers after five years and of 20,000 after ten years. If the road should prove so successful that it carried 275,000 passengers a day, it would earn $5,000,000 gross, giving the operating contractor a profit of 8 per cent. on his investment.

A man must indeed be ignorant of the past history of New York and must despair of its future who would in the making of practical estimates set limits to the growth of the traffic of the underground road in fifty years, or even in five. Our engineering contemporary knows no reason why such limits should be set. Its estimates are admittedly made in a spirit of abundant caution. "There can be no doubt," it says, "that such a road as that proposed will find a traffic that will not only pay its expenses, but yield a large profit to the company operating it."

Within five years of the opening of its road the measure of the company's business will be the capacity of its cars and its lines. If the contractor knows how many passengers the road can carry at its utmost capacity, he knows what his daily receipts will be.

The present high cost of iron and steel is an element in the estimate of cost of construction that may be fruitful of profit to the successful contractor. Of course, as no contractor is able to say when the price of iron will fall, none will venture to bid except on the basis of present prices, which are 50 per cent. higher than the prices that prevailed two years ago. If, however, there should be a sharp drop in prices within a year or two, the contractor would enjoy the advantage of the lower rates for the iron needed thereafter, while continuing to draw from the city monthly payments determined by the original contract estimates. At least, that is the way it appears now. The city must let the contract for the construction of the entire work, since the contractor is to operate the road. It would obviously be impracticable to let the contract by sections, since there could be no certainty that at the bidding for the second section the contractor for the first would get the award. But the cost of the road to the city will be considerably greater if the contract price is based on the present quotations for iron. It will not be worth while, however, to wait for such an uncertain contingency as a fall in the price of iron. It may occur to some contractor to add to his bid a provision that any saving in the cost due to such a fall shall accrue to the city and not to himself. The amount involved would be a bagatelle compared to the value of the fifty-year privilege.

RE-ENTER AGONCILLO.

In the current number of The Independent Señor F. AGONCILLO, writing from Paris, publishes "A Letter to the President and the American People." It is not very clear what the Filipino agent wants. His letter is largely devoted to asserting that the Americans and not the Filipinos provoked the beginning of hostilities last Summer and are responsible for the war that has since been raging. It is to be inferred that he desires that the Americans shall stop fighting and acknowledge the supremacy of the Government of AGUINALDO, though this is not definitely stated.

Possibly if the letter had been written at a place not so remote from the point of publication as Paris is, and the writer had been in possession of the facts that are now known to his readers, he might have made a somewhat different communication. The Government of which he is the "agent" is now pretty well dissolved, and the fighting of which he complains so bitterly is pretty well stopped on account of the difficulty in finding any Filipinos to fight. The idea of an independent Government loses a good deal of its interest when the Government ceases to exist.

Yet the letter of AGONCILLO is conceived in a fairly courteous and moderate tone, and one can hardly avoid the impression that the author is one of a class that may yet be made useful in the development of self-government under American auspices in his country. The question that is now being presented to this class, if they are as really patriotic as they profess to be, is how they can promote that self-government. It is certain that under American control, with the application of American principles, there can be secured more and more valuable rights and liberties than were attained or possible where AGUINALDO ruled. It will be the duty of our Government to do all in its power to enlist the better class of the Filipinos in an effort to bring about this result.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It has often been charged against Americans that they feel an appreciation differing but minutely from admiration for successful shrewdness, and do not, as of course all other peoples invariably do, insist that the shrewdness be displayed and the success be attained only in ways thoroughly approved by orthodox moralists and economists. The humiliating consciousness that there may be some basis for this accusation is forced upon us by a belated realization of the effect just produced by perusal of a little pamphlet entitled "The System and Practice of Metaphysical Healing." Now, we do not think that the author of this pamphlet evinces in it a trace either of true philanthropy or real wisdom; on the contrary, we find in it only signs of the desire to exploit one corner of the boundless domain of human credulity; and yet he does it with such ingenious simplicity, with such a calm confidence in his own understanding of the situation, that his words produced not grief or indignation, but—well, a sort of academic joy in the man's intrinsic adequacy. He knows his business so very well! On the first page he announces in detail the cost of his services—so much for a consultation, so much for a special mental diagnosis, so much for office treatment, so much for absent treatment, a rate for calls varying with the time of day, and a rate for continuous treatment by the hour. A bungler would have made these prices too large or too small, and thus have excluded the poor or excited the suspicion of the rich. The artist fixed them at about the average maintained by regular doctors of established practice, and so most tactfully assumed the assumption of his own competency to deal with any and every disease. Of his methods and the source of his powers he says nothing—in many words. He gives the chance critic almost nothing to take hold of, the only obvious slip being where he speaks of telepathy as "a thoroughly established scientific fact"—a statement at once grossly inaccurate and grossly irrelevant. Absolutely delightful, however, is his cool declaration that though his absent patients must render frequent reports on their condition, he will not reply in writing! That saves a lot of work. The metaphysician's specialty seems to be the prevention of seasickness, or, rather, promises to try to prevent it for a fee paid in advance. If he can sell these, and apparently he does, who so stern as to withhold from him the tribute of semi-respectful admiration?

—Speaking in the Lowell Institute at Boston this week, Col. THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON told much of interest about the famous Americans whom he met or knew in days when famous Americans seemed to loom larger than they do now. The most striking part of his address, perhaps, was that in which he described the commanding personal appearance of DANIEL WEBSTER. Referring to the simplicity of the statesman's oratory, Col. HIGGINSON said: "Where a man's mere physique is so magnificent that it is two-thirds of the battle, why should he make a long speech? Why shouldn't he present what he has to say in the simplest possible manner? And that magnificent simplicity gave him a large portion of his power and saved him from the necessity of rhetorical flourishes—almost too much. When my old schoolmate JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL—one of the most brilliant and penetrating of Americans—after WEBSTER'S death was to write a critical essay on him, I remember he was surprised in reading over his speeches to find what a commonplace man he was, and he said that if anybody but WEBSTER had said those things, they would have made little impression." Once, at a Phi Beta Kappa oration, EDWARD EVERETT was interrupted by a burst of irrelevant applause. "I looked around," said Col. HIGGINSON, "to see what had happened. I saw Mr. WEBSTER coming from the background with his majestic figure, strong, solid, massive, with great, luminous, black eyes, and a face of such massive strength and power that you felt the mere presence of it was enough to applaud. And as this applause hushed the words of the orator, who was speaking of the influence of the Greek and Latin classics in the world and their continued importance, he looked up, saw Mr. WEBSTER, and said: 'Tell us, Sir, if this is not true, you who know better than anybody else.' And the 'godlike DANIEL,' as they used to call him, simply inclined his head a little. I don't know whether he heard the sentence or remembered a word of Greek since his college days, but when WEBSTER simply nodded assent, it was like the nodding of Jove." This helps to make several things plain—or at least plainer.

—For severity of humor we can commend this sentence from one of the London papers: "The war is responsible for the production of a great deal of writing which at a distance of a few feet looks like poetry." Yet "the war" to which reference is made has moved to song several poets of some substance—SWINBURN, MEREDITH, KIPLING—and another who wears official bays. It cannot be denied, however, that in the case of most of their too timely verses, distance does help out the resemblance to poetry. The trouble is that the bards are hampered by having a topic forced upon them. Inspiration goes with choice, unconscious often, but always deliberate, and this year no choice has been possible.

—With things as they are now in the Philippines, it is hard to see how AGUINALDO and his few remaining followers can claim even the consideration due to insurgents. Some measure of hope is necessary in an insurgent, properly so called, and hope of accomplishing more than an occasional murder and a little burning. The few natives still in arms at present have all the characteristics of common brigands, and are fighting simply from inappreciation of the opportunities that inevitable peace will bring to them and their country. Even the Anti-Imperialist Leaguers will be obliged to give them up in despair sooner or later.

NUGGETS.

Same There.

Pino del Pilar—I hear the mills in America are running night and day.
Aguinaldo—Well, so are we!—American Economist.

Dramatic Methods.

"How is the stage this season?"
"Oh, just as in other seasons; new plays with old actors, and old plays with new actors."—Indianapolis Journal.

An Extreme Case.

"Your wife says you have insomnia, Mr. Hobbs."
"Yes, indeed; I can't even feel sleepy when we have callers in the evening."—Chicago Record.

Short Road to Popularity.

Hingso—That doctor is very popular with society people.
Jingso—Yes; he gives Latin and Greek names to sick headaches and the like.—Syracuse Herald.

Just in His Line.

Barnes—Do you know that man who passed just now reminds me of somebody I know?
Stables—That's his business. He is your friend Walker's advance agent.—Boston Transcript.

A GREAT ECONOMIST.

Governor Leary of Guam
Holds court in the shade of a palm.
He comes of the race that takes fighting as play,
That jokes with to-morrow and blarneys to-day,
That governs by instinct, but hates to obey.
Is that why they sent him to Guam?

They gave him, like Sancho, an isle
To rule with benevolent guile.
The natives were lazy; they didn't wear much;
Their manners were fine, but their morals were such
That Decency galloped away on a crutch
And Vice lounged around in a smile.

But Leary—a monarch of force—
Gave heed to his subjects, of course.
He taught them that manhood by industry thrives;
He showed them the folly of triplicate lives,
And greatly reduced their assortments of wives
By crude but effective divorce.

Yet hear of the feats of his quill,
Ye students of Spencer and Mill!
He issued an irade, to which all must bow,
That each sturdy loafer must harrow and plow,
Must harbor and cherish twelve hens and a sow,
Or win them by labor and skill.

O Leary effendi! Salaam!
Return from the land of the palm!
Give laws to a people o'erburdened with care!
Compel me to flourish with carriage and pair,
And make every beggar a quintillionaire!
Why lavish thy genius on Guam?

—ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

EMPEROR SAYS FAREWELL

Kaiser Wilhelm Takes Affectionate Leave of His Relatives.

SAILS FOR FLUSHING TO-DAY

Queen Victoria Has Made a Conditional Promise to Visit His Court Early Next Spring.

PORT VICTORIA, Nov. 28.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived here from Sandringham at 1:36 o'clock. The Duke of York escorted the Empress on board the Hohenzollern, followed by the Emperor and his suite. The crew of the imperial yacht manned ship and saluted the royal standard as it was hoisted at the main. There were no military or naval guards of honor, at the Emperor's request, but the ships in the harbor were dressed with flags. Their Majesties and the Duke of York lunched on board the Hohenzollern. The German Princes arrived here later.

The Hohenzollern sails in the morning for Flushing, where the imperial party will be welcomed by Queen Wilhelmina and her mother, the Dutch Foreign Minister, the members of the German Legation, and the naval authorities. His Majesty wil inspect two Dutch warships at Flushing.

Before he embarked Emperor William left £300 with Col. Marshall for the benefit of the children of the soldiers of the First (Royal) Dragoons, now campaigning in South Africa, of which regiment his Majesty is Honorary Colonel.

The Emperor and Empress left Sandringham this morning and took a train at Wolferton for this place at 10 o'clock. The Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Cambridge, and other members of the royal family preceded their Majesties to the railroad station, the approaches to which were lined by crowds of people assembled from the surrounding country. A strong force of constabulary guarded the route.

The Emperor and Empress affectionately bade farewell to the Prince and Princess of Wales in the waiting room of the station. The Prince of Wales conducted the Empress, who wore a lavender costume and violet bonnet, to the royal saloon carriage, and the Duke of York accompanied the Emperor, who wore plain clothes, a dark overcoat, and a derby hat.

The Empress smilingly acknowledged the bows of the few privileged persons who were admitted to the platform.

After their Majesties had entered the train the Prince and Princess of Wales stood at the door of the carriage, repeating their farewells. They embraced the Emperor and Empress, and the train moved off amid the acclamations of the officials and the villagers.

The Duke of York accompanied their Majesties to Port Victoria.

Truth announces that Emperor William has achieved one of the objects of his visit to England in having induced Queen Victoria to give a conditional promise to visit the Prussian Court during the last week of April. She will travel, it appears, from North Italy to Germany by the St. Gothard Tunnel, and will be Germany's guest for several days at Coblentz or Potsdam. Her Majesty's visit will be entirely private. There will be no receptions, reviews, or other wearisome functions.

The Gazette announces that Emperor William has been appointed an Honorary Knight of the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order.

STATUS OF THE SAMOA DEAL.

Officials Say Tripartite Treaty Will Stand—America and Great Britain Have a Dual Agreement.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—It is officially reported that the statement that the United States has rejected the agreement between Great Britain and Germany regarding Samoa and has submitted a new draft of an agreement is misleading. It is asserted here that the exact status of the Samoa question is as follows:

Consequent upon the signing of the Samoan treaty between Germany and Great Britain, to which the United States had signified its assent, there was drawn up a new form of agreement between Great Britain and the United States. This was necessitated by the new order of things, but in nowise affected the validity of the German-British agreement, which included spheres of influence in Africa and other matters entirely foreign to American interests.

The statement that the agreement has been rejected is based, according to the British officials, entirely upon the suggestions made by the United States of a change in the wording of the draft of the agreement between herself and Great Britain. These changes are entirely grammatical and will be made.

That the United States submitted a new treaty affecting the three powers concerned is emphatically denied, as, it is pointed out, the United States, though consulted, was not a signatory to the British-German treaty. It is presumed that the United States has pending with Germany an agreement similar to that with Great Britain, but in the draft over which differences as to the wording arose Germany has no concern.

The Foreign Office expresses entire satisfaction with the progress of the negotiations, and it is said officially that there is no apparent danger of any hitch.

AMERICAN SEAMEN RESCUED.

Crew of the Schooner H. & J. Blenderman Picked Up at Sea.

GREENOCK, Nov. 28.—The Donaldson Line steamer Hestia, Capt. Ferguson, from Baltimore Nov. 11 for Glasgow, has arrived at Greenock with the crew of the American schooner H. & J. Blenderman, Capt. Reed, from Hillsborough, N. P., Nov. 9, for New York.

The shipwrecked seamen had been rescued at 1:30 o'clock A. M. on Nov. 15, in latitude 40, longitude 65, much exhausted, having been for thirty-six hours in an open boat. They had abandoned the schooner in latitude 42, longitude 65, in a sinking condition.

The H. & J. Blenderman is an old coaster, well known at New York. She is owned by Peter B. Reed of Philadelphia, whose son is her Captain, and registered 473 tons.

LEGISLATORS PASS THE LIE.

Compromise Bills Cause Stormy Scenes in Austria's Unterhaus.

VIENNA, Nov. 28.—There were tumultuous scenes in the Austrian Unterhaus to-day, growing out of a discussion of the Austro-Hungarian compromise bills. Deputy Breznovsky, a Bohemian member, violently attacked the Social Democrats, who retorted with personal vituperation, calling him a "scoundrel" and a "miserable liar."

The President of the chamber had considerable difficulty in restoring order.

Guerin Says a Witness Was Bribed.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—In the Senate, sitting as a High Court, to-day, M. Peretti, a member of the Anti-Semitic League, testified that M. Guerin, on the evening of the demonstration at Neuilly, strongly expressed the gret at the failure of the attempt to induce the troops to march on the Elysée Palace. M. Guerin thereupon asserted that M. Peretti had received 6,000f. to testify against him.

Mr. Choate Returns to London.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, has returned here from a week-end visit to Lord Dunraven, at Dunraven Castle, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.

New Chilean Ministry Formed.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 28.—Señor Albano, formerly Minister of Public Works, has formed a new Cabinet. The following Ministers have been selected:

Señor Armeneta—Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Señor Salinas—Minister of Finance.
Señor Matte—Minister of War.

This Ministry is named in succession to the Liberal Cabinet which assumed office June 27 last

ITALY'S FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

It Becomes Necessary to Reduce the Pension Burden and Rectify the Existing Sugar Tax.

ROME, Nov. 28.—Dr. Bacelli, Minister of the Treasury, presented his financial statement in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. He said the budgets of 1898-9 closed with a surplus of over 15,000,000 lire, owing almost entirely to the increased revenue, exceeding the estimates by 42,000,000 lire.

The expenditure exceeded the estimates by 27,000,000 lire. The increase of revenue, he added, was a sure indication of the notable revival in the economic condition of the country. The anticipated budget for 1899-1900 would show a deficit of 11,500,000 lire, although possibly this would be covered if the increased receipts continued.

The inadequacy of the credits assigned for the construction of warships would be met, the Minister explained, by an annual Treasury advance of 10,000,000 lire, for four years, without appeal for a credit or issue of bonds. The amount would be repaid in installments, by organic retrenchments.

The Marine Ministry anticipated a deficit of 14,000,000 lire in the budget of 1900-1901.

In order to prevent serious financial trouble it was thought necessary to modify the fiscal arrangements affecting sugar, and also to introduce legislation affecting the mercantile marine and pension system.

Regarding sugar, continued Dr. Bacelli, as the large protection afforded it was manifestly dangerous to the Treasury, he proposed to rectify the manner of fixing the tax on manufacture, leaving the tariff unchanged.

Regarding the mercantile marine, the Minister said the expenditure upon compensation for shipbuilding and navigation premiums would not be allowed to exceed 10,000,000 lire annually.

Proposals, also, would be submitted for restraining the growing burden of pensions.

The Minister then proceeded to explain the proposed new methods for internal taxation, mitigating the harshness and removing inequalities.

GEN. LEONARD WOOD HERE.

Goes to Washington on His Arrival from Santiago.

The transport McPherson, with Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of the Province of Santiago, aboard, arrived here yesterday morning. A communication from the War Department awaited the General, and he immediately boarded an army tug and was conveyed direct from Quarantine to Jersey City, where he caught the 10:30 train for Washington.

"The condition of Santiago," said he, "in relation to public affairs, is improving daily. We employ many on public works, such as roads, &c. We have no destitution, and excepting a period after the great storms and hurricanes, when the rains washed the crops out of the ground in many places, we have not issued rations. This issue was less than 1,000.

"I have great hopes for the early development of the mining industries of Santiago Province, with its wonderfully rich deposits of iron, copper, and zinc ores, which are bound to add to the prosperity of the island."

F. M. Cook, Deputy Collector of Customs for Puerto Rico, arrived also on the McPherson, which he boarded at San Juan. He said that the customs work was proceeding smoothly, and that the Puerto Ricans make very satisfactory public servants. American imports have increased from 10 per cent. of the total to 50 per cent. under the new tariff.

VENEZUELAN BANKERS FAIL.

Aron, Waltz & Co. of Caracas Suspend Payments.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Nov. 28.—Aron, Waltz & Co., bankers, have suspended payments.

Aron, Waltz & Co. of Caracas were classed as a very reliable firm of importers and bankers. They have been established about twenty years, and dealt in wholesale and retail dry goods. They had a branch house in Paris.

Venezuela Railway Suspends Traffic.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Nov. 28.—In consequence of the insecurity of the German railroad, owing to the hostilities attending the attempt of the rebels under Gen. Hernandez to resist Gen. Castro, the managers have temporarily discontinued traffic between Caracas and Valencia.

British Cotton Brokers Fail.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 28.—The failure of Bryson, Cooper & Co., a small firm of cotton brokers, is announced.

BROOKLYN TRANSIT SYSTEM.

Railroad Committee of the Council Hears Complaints.

The Railroad Committee of the Council sat last night in the Borough Hall, Brooklyn, to hear protests against the Rapid Transit Company. J. P. Farrell, President of the Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton Citizens' Association of the Thirtieth Ward, in a long typewritten paper set forth the grievances of the citizens against the company. In the main the statement was a repetition of the case as presented to the Railroad Commission at the recent hearing in this borough. Mr. Farrell closed by asking the Municipal Assembly to compel the company, by ordinance, to restore the system in force prior to Nov. 1.

Frederick H. Cook, a resident of Borough Park, said he did not believe the ordinance suggested by Mr. Farrell would stand test in the courts. He suggested that counsel for the city look into the matter and find out the powers of the city in any contemplated action against the railroad company.

The committee will sit next Tuesday night to hear additional protests. Harry A. Hanbury, Chairman of the Executive Committee, sent word that he would make a presentation of the citizens' case at the next meeting.

"AUTO" PERMITS FOR THE PARK

President Clausen Grants Them to C. P. Brady and J. M. Hill.

President Clausen of the Department of Parks yesterday issued permits to Curtis P. Brady of 141 East Twenty-fifth Street, and J. M. Hill of 100 Broadway, to run automobiles in Central Park. These permits are the first ones issued, other than that under which Mr. Clausen has been experimenting. In the permits there are these provisions:

"Permission is hereby granted to Curtis P. Brady to enter upon and pass over the drives of the Central Park with his electric automobile runabout.

"This permission to continue revokable at any time at the pleasure of the Department and subject to the rules and regulations.

"In accepting this permit the holder agrees to exercise the greatest care to avoid frightening horses on the drives or bridle paths, or causing any danger or annoyance to other frequenters of the park."

Accordingly there were three automobiles in Central Park yesterday, one of which contained Commissioner Clausen and J. H. Bostwick. It was an electric runabout.

The Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter Resigns.

The Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter, pastor of the North Presbyterian Church, has announced his intention to retire some time in January. He will become Resident Secretary of the McAll Mission, having headquarters in this city. The North Church has a membership exceeding 1,000 and a Sunday school exceeding 900. Dr. Rossiter will continue as pastor until another is selected and installed, but he will at once enter upon preliminary work as American Secretary of the mission named.

Isaac McLellan's Last Will Filed.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Nov. 28.—The last will made by Isaac McLellan, the poet of Greenport, has been filed in the Suffolk County Surrogate's office. It bears date of May 1, 1899, and divides the bulk of the estate, amounting to $6,000 cash, between Ella W. Ireland of Greenport and Anna F. Villa and Abby S. Colgate of Boston, nieces of Mr. McLellan. A will dated some months earlier was found and offered for probate a few weeks ago.

Democratic House Caucus Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Congressman J. D. Richardson of Tennessee to-night authorized the statement that the Democratic caucus to select candidates for Speaker and other officers of the next House will be held at 1 o'clock next Saturday afternoon.

FRED. O. BEACH'S BRIDE

Mrs. Charles F. Havemeyer Married to the Popular Clubman.

CEREMONY AT GRACE CHURCH

Only a Few Intimate Friends and Relatives Present—Wedding Tour to Europe.

Frederick O. Beach, the well-known clubman, and Mrs. Camilla Woodward Havemeyer, widow of Charles F. Havemeyer, the eldest son of the late Theodore A. Havemeyer, were married yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the chantry of Grace Episcopal Church by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, the rector. William K. Vanderbilt acted as best man, and the ushers were O. W. Bird and Winthrop Rutherfurd. Mr. and Mrs. Beach will go to Europe for their wedding trip, sailing to-day.

The wedding was attended by about fifty relatives and intimate friends of the couple, prominent among whom were Mr. and Mrs. James B. Taller, the latter a sister of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. Amory G. Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. George Von L. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Hollins, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Navarro, Mrs. O. W. Bird, Mrs. Bagley, Miss Beekman, August Belmont, G. Creighton Webb, W. S. Hoyt, Gould Hoyt, C. B. Beckwith, and H. M. Hubbell.

The bride was attired in an exquisite silver gray crêpe princess gown, trimmed with snowy fur, and carried a small bouquet of white roses. Upon the altar were two vases of American Beauty roses, while pots of palms were set about the chantry. After the simple Episcopal ceremony, which was performed without music, Mr. and Mrs. Beach received the congratulations of their friends, and then entering a carriage were driven to the home of Mrs. A. G. Hodges, 6 Gramercy Park. Every effort had been made to keep the time and place of the wedding a secret, except to the few guests who were favored with invitations.

The bridal couple remained at the home of Mrs. Hodges about an hour, and afterward were driven to the Plaza Hotel, where they will remain until they start for the steamer to-day. Further information as to the itinerary of the bridal tour was refused. When the bride left the Gramercy Park house she was attired entirely in black, the only bit of color that relieved the monotony of her costume being a corsage bouquet of violets.

Mrs. Beach has a reputation for beauty. She was Miss Camilla Moss, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt D. Moss, who used to entertain considerably a decade ago at their country home at Islip, L. I. She was a noted horsewoman, and on one of her rides on a Westchester road she was first seen by "Carley" Havemeyer, who was at once impressed by her. Their marriage took place on Oct. 16, 1890, at the home of her parents at Islip. It was generally understood in society that the match was not satisfactory to Mr. Havemeyer's parents because the bride's family was not in the social set in which the Havemeyers moved. Mr. and Mrs. "Carley" Havemeyer went to live near the Country Club in Westchester.

Mrs. Havemeyer became widely known in New York society, where she received her share of attention. In 1894, while she was driving behind a team of mustangs, they became frightened and ran away, throwing her out. No sooner had she recovered from the slight injuries she received in this accident than she was seized with a serious attack of typhoid fever, which prostrated her for a considerable time.

The domestic life of the Havemeyers was said to be not of the happiest, and in 1897 it was reported that Mrs. Havemeyer had left her husband. They were reconciled through the instrumentality of his mother.

Mr. Havemeyer shot himself in his country home at Roslyn, L. I., in May, 1898. His death came as a severe shock to all who knew the young millionaire. Immediately after Mrs. Havemeyer went with her little son to an unpretentious cottage at Westbury, L. I., where she has lived in comparative retirement. A second son was born a few months after Mr. Havemeyer's death. Both children are alive to-day.

Frederick O. Beach, the bridegroom, is about forty years of age, and is considered one of the handsomest as well as one of the most popular men in his set. He is associated in business with the Beckwith-Chandler Company, and is a member of the Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Meadow Brook Hunt, and other clubs. He has been a guest on Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht on several cruises, and it is said that during last Summer's cruise on the Valiant, when both he and Mrs. Havemeyer were guests on the yacht, the two became engaged.

Tucker—Derby.

The wedding of Miss Anne Caroline Derby, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Richard H. Derby, to Mr. Samuel Auchmuty Tucker, Professor of Chemistry in Columbia University, took place yesterday at noon in Trinity Chapel. The church itself was very simply decorated, a few white flowers being placed on the altar and a few palms in the chancel. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Morgan Dix. The bride entered the church on the arm of her father. Her gown was of white satin, profusely trimmed with old point lace. She wore a point lace veil which her mother had worn at her wedding. She carried lillies of the valley. Miss Dolly Kernochan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kernochan, was maid of honor. Her gown was white lace over white taffeta and her hat blue chiffon with pink roses. She carried a large bouquet of the same flowers. The bridesmaids were Miss Eloise Derby, Miss Caroline Drayton, Miss Helen Lee of Carrollton, Md.; Miss Justine Cutting, Miss Marion Haven, and Miss Marion Peabody, daughter of Mr. Joyn Endicott Peabody of Boston. Mr. Henri Barbey, Jr., was best man. The ushers were the Messrs. Richard Derby, Robert Howard Saltonstall of Boston, David Bishop, Jr., Alden Robbins, Allen McIlvaine, Henry Taylor, and Herbert Parsons. The approaches to the seats for the relatives, guarded by white ribbons, were in charge of two young ushers, Lloyd Derby, brother of the bride, and George Aiden, a cousin. Mrs. Derby, mother of the bride, wore black velvet and a bonnet of blue velvet. Miss Freeman of Washington, the godmother of the bride, and Commodore and Mrs Buckingham were in the pew with her. A small reception at the house of the bride's parents followed. Among the guests were Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Edmond T. Bayliss, Mrs. Elbridge Grey and the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Miss Bronson, Miss Rita Kernochan, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Miss Winthrop, Mrs. George Bend, Miss Beatrice Bend, Mrs. Maturin Delafield, the Misses Delafield, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Miss Fell, Mr. Coleman Drayton, Mrs. Archibald Rogers, Miss Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Schuyler Parsons, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Henry Ascher Robbins, and Miss Alice Morton. The decorations used in the drawing rooms at the Derby house were American Beauty roses and in the dining room white chrysanthemums.

Booth—Coppell.

Miss Mary Coppell, third daughter of Mr. George Coppell of 40 Fifth Avenue, and Mr. Edward Hetfield Booth, son of Mr. William T. Booth, were married yesterday afternoon at Grace Church. The edifice was beautifully decorated with white and pink roses and pink chrysanthemums. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Nelson. The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with old lace and a veil of rare point caught up with orange blossoms. Miss Helen Coppell, the maid of honor, was in white silk and carried pink roses. Instead of hats, the maid of honor and the bridesmaids wore white tulle veils and small aigrettes. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary Stewart Bowers, who will marry Mr. Arthur Coppell, brother of the bride, at Grace Church two weeks from now, and Miss Grace Coppell, another sister of the bride. Their gowns were the same as the maid of honor. The best man was Mr. Arthur Coppell, a brother of the bride, and the ushers were the Rev. Nelson Poe Carey of Grace Parish, the Rev. Fischer Booth, Mr. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mr. Thomas Hastings, Mr. William B. Coster, Mr. Allen Wardner, Mr. W. Harris Roome, and Mr. Charles Allen Munn. A large reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Mrs. Frederick Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Bowers, the Misses Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taller, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict, the Misses Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Livingston Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fleming, who came from London for the ceremony; Senator Wolcott of Colorado, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Coppell, Mr. William T. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Beaman, the Messrs. Kip, Van Rensselaer, Agnew, and Comte de Kergorlay of Paris. Mr. Coppell has presented his daughter with a country residence at Tenafly, N. J., which is to be the permanent home of the young couple, although they will spend the Winter in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Booth have gone South in the private car of the bride's father, and will be absent about two weeks.

Carleton—Milne.

Miss Frances Milne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Milne, was married last night to Mr. Alexander Carleton at the home of her parents, 1,241 Dean Street, Brooklyn. The bridegroom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace M. Carleton, and is one of the youngest members of the New York Stock Exchange. The Rev. J. W. Bonham of Manhattan performed the ceremony. The maid of honor was Miss Edna Lupton, and Guy Carleton, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. Miss Kate Carleton, a sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Edith Harrison were the bridesmaids. The ushers were Howard Carleton and Dudley Prichard. A large reception followed the ceremony. The couple will make their home in the Orleans, at Eighteth Street and Columbus Avenue, Manhattan, after an extended honeymoon trip.

Childs—McGraw.

Miss Dot. McGraw, daughter of Mrs. Stephen McGraw of 45 West Twentieth Street, and Dr. Albert Ewing Child were married last evening at the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, by the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, rector of the church. Miss Grace Mason, a cousin of the bride, was maid of honor. Only relatives and a few friends witnessed the ceremony. There was no reception. Dr. and Mrs. Childs will pass their honeymoon in Virginia.

Cromwell—Jeroloman.

Albert Cromwell and Miss Helen Jeroloman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Jeroloman of 258 West Thirty-fourth Street, were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents. A small reception followed the ceremony, which was witnessed only by relatives.

Snowden—Churchman.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—Miss Bert de Portales Churchman was married to Mr. Charles Randolph Snowden at noon to-day at St. Mary's Church, and long before the hour named for the ceremony the church was crowded with the wealth and fashion of the town. The chancel was filled with palms and potted plants in great profusion, and the altar was decorated with white roses and lilies of the valley, over which tall tapers shed their soft light. The Rev. Dr. Mortimer, rector of the parish, performed the ceremony. There was no maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Laura Whelen, Miss Elsie Cassatt, Miss May Reeves, Miss Mary B. Coxe, Miss Juliet Bidde, and Miss Edith Roberts. Mr. John K. Valentine was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Samuel Chew, Mr. Robert Cassatt, Mr. Paul Mills, Mr. Charles Welsh, Mr. George Brooke, Mr. George Kendrick, third; Mr. Charles Wheeler, and Mr. Samuel Reeves. After the ceremony a breakfast was served at the residence of the bride's family.

Miss Churchman comes from one of Philadelphia's best-known families, and was the reigning belle of society since she made her début into the whirl of gayety three years ago. Her engagement to Mr. Snowden was one of long standing, being a matter of something like two years. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Loudon Snowden, and is as well known a figure on the hunting field as in the ballroom. He also belongs to the Devon Polo team, where he has distinguished himself with many a hard tussle with the mallet and ball, and his name figures also on the lists of the Radnor Hunt, the Rittenhouse, and other social organizations. Among some of those present were Mr. and Mrs. George Gould of New York, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, Mr. and Mrs. William Whelen, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whelen, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Alexander Reilly, Mrs. Frederic Thurston Mason, Mr. and Mrs. William Masters Camac, Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, Mr. Hazlehurst, Miss Elizabeth Morris, Mr. Alfred Kay, the Messrs. Krumbaar, Miss Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rennsalaer, Mr. and Mrs. George W. C. Drexel, and Mr. John Chilo Anderson.

Bohlen—Cassels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—One of the most beautifully appointed home weddings ever celebrated in Washington took place to-day at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Cassels of 1,907 F Street, when their eldest daughter, Miss Margaret Gibson Cassels, and Robert Murray Bohlen of Philadelphia were married in the presence of less than 100 relatives and friends. The Rt. Rev. W. N. McVicker, Bishop of Rhode Island, officiated. The bride who was attended only by her sister, Miss Elsie Cassels, entered the drawing room with her father, and was met at a floral altar by the bridegroom and his best man, Mr. Charles Bohlen of Philadelphia. The wedding gown was of heavy white satin, in princess effect, with the bodice and sides of the skirt covered in Irish point, opening over billowy folds of chiffon. The tulle veil was fastened by orange blossoms. The bridal bouquet was of lilies of the valley and orchids. The bride wore a pearl necklace, the gift of the bridegroom. Miss Elsie Cassels wore pink and carried Bride's Roses, which flower formed the keynote of the decoration of the drawing room, in which the ceremony took place. The reception hall was lined with palms, the ceiling and walls being sprayed by Southern smilax and studded in roses.

Bradford—McCullagh.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 28.—In St. Paul's Episcopal Church here to-night Miss Mary Frances McCullagh, daughter of Mrs. Seymour McCullagh, was married to Harold Standish Bradford of Boston. The Rev. J. W. Williams, rector of the church, officiated. A full choral service was sung by the vested choir of the church. A special train was run over the Erie Railroad to bring the guests from New York. A reception at the home of the bride's mother, 210 Prospect Street, followed the ceremony. Miss Anna Florence McCullagh was maid of honor. Dr. George Marks of Boston was best man, and the ushers were Lester Marks and George F. Marks of Boston, Arthur Miles and Herbert Grosbeck of New York, Alexander P. Knight of Baltimore, and George F. McCullagh of East Orange.

Paar—Jenkins.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 28.—The wedding of Miss Laura Jenkins and Israel M. Paar was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Jenkins, on Chase Street, this evening. Cardinal Gibbons officiated. Miss Loulie Jenkins, the bride's cousin, was maid of honor, and Howell Paar was best man. After the ceremony the couple started for California on their wedding trip. Mr. and Mrs. Paar have decided to spend the Winter at Willow Brook, the home of the Paars. Later a house will be built for them near by on ground given by Mr. Paar's father. Mr. Jenkins will present his daughter with the house, which is to be in Colonial style. Only intimate friends and the two families were present at the wedding and supper. A large number of handsome gifts were received by the bride.

Morton—Hyde.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 28.—A fashionable wedding was celebrated at Christ Episcopal Church this afternoon, when Miss Nannie Van Ostrum Hyde, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hyde, was married to E. Howard Morton of Greenwich. Only relatives and very intimate friends were invited. The Rev. Mr. Bostwick of Calvary Episcopal Church, New York, and the Rev. M. George Thompson of Greenwich officiated. The bride wore white cloth and carried a shower bouquet of violets. She was attended by her sister, Miss Adelaide B. Hyde, who wore a gray cloth dress, with Russian toque, and carried pink roses. George Dyatt of New York was best man.

Campbell—Lawrence.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The religious marriage of Douglas Walter Campbell, only son of the late Lord Walter Campbell, and grandson of the Duke of Argyll, to Aimee, youngest daughter of the late John Lawrence of New York, was celebrated in this city today, in the presence of intimate friends of both families. Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador, and Austin Lee, the British Chargé d'Affaires, were the witnesses, as in the civil ceremony yesterday. The bride was given away by Mr. La Farge of New York City.

TELEPHONE COMBINE FORMED.

Independent Company Is Incorporated at Albany with Authorized Capital of $20,000,000.

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—The Independent Telephone Company of New York City, with a capital stock of $100,000, which may be increased to $20,000,000, filed articles of incorporation to-day with the Secretary of State.

Besides operating its lines in New York City, its route will include Montauk Point, Rouse's Point, South Ripley, and other places in the State, and also out of the State or in any part of the United States.

The Directors are Frederick Myers, James Russell, C. W. Phillips, Henry Ten Eyck Wendell of New York City; Franklin Noble, Charles Tremaine, and James C. Merwin of Brooklyn.

Franklin Noble, one of the incorporators of the Independent Telephone Company of New York, said last evening that he had been invited to join this company because he had organized the Independent Telephone Company of Baltimore and the Newary Telephone Company.

He added: "We cannot say anything more at present than has been published in the dispatch from Albany, except that in a few days we will hold a meeting in New York to perfect our organization."

When Mr. Noble was asked whether the new company would combine with the other telephone companies, he said it would not. When asked for the names of the capitalists who were backing the scheme, Mr. Noble said he was not prepared to disclose their names at present, nor could he tell where the company would have its headquarters. The time and place when the meeting for organization would be held, he said, would be duly advertised.

President W. J. Latta of the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company said that he would not discuss the withdrawal of the Philadelphia or Whitney interests from his company. His secretary, however, said he was authorized to state that the withdrawals would not in any way affect the plans of the company, which had no interest in a plan reported from Baltimore of a merger between the United Telephone and Telegraph and the Federal Telephone and Telegraph Companies.

He added:

"We have secured options on many independent telephone companies during the two years that the plan has been running, and feel that we are on a solid basis. We do not have to fight any company, for we are not in the business to crush out anybody. We think that there is a chance for our company to make money by giving good telephone service and giving it much cheaper than it can be had at present. The service may, we think, be greatly extended by the cheapening of rates, and it is our idea to get a general service all over the country, so that we may enlarge it to make the material reduction of rates feasible."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—In an interview to-day Thomas Dolan stated that Messrs. Widener and Elkins and himself had withdrawn from the Board of Directors of the company. He did not wish the idea to go out that his action evidenced lack of faith in the organization, the resignations being due to the fact that the continuance of the three Philadelphians on the board would conflict with other interests in which they are concerned.

It is believed that Messrs. Widener, Elkins, and Dolan will retain stock in the company, though no definite assurance of this could be obtained.

ROUNDS OUT A CENTURY.

Newark's "Grand Old Man" Receives Relatives and Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 28.—Caleb Baldwin, Newark's "Grand Old Man," celebrated his one hundredth birthday to-day at his home, 43 Orchard Street, and received the congratulations of nearly forty relatives and a host of friends, among them a delegation from the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, who presented to him a gold badge of the society. The birthday party included six children, twelve grandchildren, and seven great-grandchildren, one of whom, a grandson, arrived from England this morning to be present at the family reunion.

Mr. Baldwin bears the burden of his years lightly, gazes adown the vista of the receding years without regret, and looks forward to the mysterious future calmly and hopefully, enjoying that ease with dignity which it is everybody's ambition to attain in his old age, and with his physical faculties but little impaired he still finds life worth living and looks round upon the world and sees that it is good. There is, in fact, no room for pessimism in his make-up, and if there were it could not have found a place today.

From early in the morning until quite late to-night he sat in his armchair in the flower-filled parlor surrounded by his olive branches and their offshoots and tendrils, and was made much of by an almost constant stream of callers. Between congratulations he delightedly inspected the contents of a heap of boxes and packages containing all kinds of birthday gifts, and of none, perhaps, was he more proud than that from the Sons of the Revolution.

Mr. Baldwin is a little hard of hearing, and his memory is somewhat defective, but his sight is good, and he is hale and hearty. Every morning, weather permitting, he goes for a walk on Orchard Street, but first he reads his newspaper, for he takes a lively interest in the world's affairs. At the recent election he was one of the first voters at the polls. In all his long life he has only been sick for three weeks. He attributes his longevity to cleanly living, moderation in all things, and a faculty for pursuing the tenor of his way evenly and without worrying.

He was born in Orange, N. J., where he was educated, and started in business as a shoemaker. From shoemaking he turned to engage in the meat trade. About 1836 he started with his brother-in-law, Jabez Pierson, in the firm name of Baldwin & Pierson, a country store on Main Street, in what is now East Orange, where he continued until 1847, when he obtained a position in the office of The Newark Daily Advertiser. He removed to Newark the following year. He left the employ of The Advertiser to accept a position in the Newark Water Board, and after twelve years of service retired when eighty years of age. In his younger days Mr. Baldwin served ten years in the militia of Orange, during which period, in 1824, when Lafayette visited this country, all the militia of the county turned out for his reception, and were reviewed in Newark by Gen. Lafayette and the Governor of New Jersey. His first Presidential vote was given for Andrew Jackson, but he always afterward voted the Whig ticket, and was an ardent admirer of Henry Clay. Since the formation of the Republican Party he has voted the Republican ticket.

$15,000 IN AN OLD BANDBOX.

Found in an Unused Room on the Death of Mrs. Cook.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Mrs. Munson Cook, aged seventy years, died at Theresa Saturday. Her apartments have been examined, and in an old dust-covered bandbox in a corner of an unused room was found $15,000, which had been secreted for over thirty years.

A NEW LABORATORY OF PHYSICS.

Philadelphian Gives $250,000 to University of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—The University of Pennsylvania to-day announced a subscription of $250,000 for the erection of a laboratory of physics. The name of the donor, a Philadelphian, is for the present withheld; but in due time the laboratory will be named after him.

The new laboratory will be established close by the Harrison Laboratory of Chemistry, and will be equipped not only as an undergraduate laboratory, but with every facility for advanced and research work.

Killed Himself with a Shotgun.

NEWPORT, Vt., Nov. 28.—News was received here to-day from Georgeville, a small place across the Quebec boundary, fifteen miles northeast of Newport Centre, announcing the suicide of J. T. Routeledge, formerly a prominent resident of Montreal. Routeledge loaded a double-barreled shotgun yesterday and arranged it in such a way that both barrels were discharged, blowing nearly his entire head off. Mr. Routeledge, some years ago married Miss Edith Allen of Montreal, daughter of the late Sir Hugh Allen, one of the founders of the Allen Line of steamers. The cause of the suicide is unknown here.

Kansas Game Birds for New Zealand.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—The Government of New Zealand intends to stock its land with choice American game birds. The steamer Alameda, which sails to-morrow will take sixty-three dozen Kansas quail, and following this shipment will be seventy-two pairs of ruffed grouse, seventy-two pairs of prairie chickens, and four dozen wood ducks, the whole to come from Kansas.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was absolutely a day in which Cupid played a very important part. There were many weddings, and the receptions which followed these constituted the chief entertainments. The tea for the coming-out of Miss Harriet Delafield was possibly the one affair of a purely social character. This morning the trains will be crowded with the holiday seekers who are to be guests at the various house parties to be given over Thanksgiving. In town there are two weddings, and the nuptials of Miss Whitney and Mr. Cromwell out at Morristown, with the subsequent reception at the homestead at Morris Plains, will occupy the attention of the greater part of society.

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The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse took out a very full passenger list yesterday, and to-day there are a few well-known people who leave by the departing ships for a Winter in Europe. Among the departures which will take place shortly will be that of Mrs. F. O. French and her daughter, Miss Elsie French, who are to pass the Winter in Europe. They will return in the early Spring, and every one seems to have made up his or her mind that the long-rumored engagement announcement will be then made. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her daughter, Gladys, and her two sons, are now occupying the Vanderbilt mansion on Fifth Avenue, and will pass a very quiet Thanksgiving in that house. Mrs. Vanderbilt intends to sail a little later for Europe.

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The social sensation of the day was the wedding of Mrs. Carley Havemeyer and Mr. Fred Beach. This affair has been predicted for some time, and, it is stated, would have taken place before but for the sudden death of Mrs. Courtlandt Moss, the mother of Mrs. Havemeyer, which took place this Autumn at the Moss homestead, at Islip. Mr. Courtlandt Moss and family left Islip about three weeks ago and moved to their city home, on East Thirty-ninth Street. The particulars of the wedding are told in another column.

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The coming-out reception of Miss Harriet Delafield was one of the events of the afternoon. The mansion of Mr. and Mrs. Maturin Livingston Delafield, 475 Fifth Avenue, was crowded with the friends of the young débutante and of the Delafield family. Many of the guests who were at the wedding receptions of Miss Coppell and Mr. Booth, Miss Derby and Mr. Tucker went from these houses to the Delafields, and the drawing rooms, although spacious, were almost uncomfortably crowded at times. The decorations were very elaborate, pink roses predominating. The fair young débutante had a number of bouquets sent her, the majority of them being composed of the same flower. Her gown was of white embroidered taffeta with lace, and she carried a large bunch of Bride roses. She was assisted by quite a number of young women, all of whom are to make their débuts this Winter. Among these were Miss Mildred Stokes, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes; Miss Ella de Peyster, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic de Peyster; Miss Laura Low, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Low; Miss Amy Olyphant, the daughter of Mrs. Robert Olyphant; Miss Jennie Brown, the daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Phillip Brown; Miss Mary Wagstaff, Miss Louise Gallatin, Miss Florence Bates, Miss Ethel Du Bois, Miss Caroline Young, Miss Edith Carpenter, Miss Hopeton Atterbury, Miss Margaret Iselin, Miss Pauline Robinson, Miss Elizabeth Van Winkle, and Miss Margaret Stockton Beaseley, the fiancée of Mr. Edward Delafield. Among the guests were Mrs. Louis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. Jay, Miss Edith Jay, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, the Misses Gerry, Dr. and Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Gallatin, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs. Gouverneur Carnochan, Mrs. John G. Iselin, the Misses Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Low, Mrs. Phillip Sands, the Misses Sands, Mrs. Alfred Pell, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Peabody, Mrs. Robert Olyphant, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic de Peyster, the Misses de Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Dr. Ralph Lloyd, the Rev. and Mrs. Lewis B. Atterbury, Dr. and Mrs. Matthew B. Du Bois, Mrs. Arthur J. Peabody, and Mr. Edgar B. Van Winkle.

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Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer will return to the city after Thanksgiving and open their house at 257 Madison Avenue. On Thursday, Dec. 7, Mrs. Speyer will give a musicale. Mr. and Mrs. Speyer have been entertaining large house parties at their new home, on the Hudson.

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This evening will take place a small dance at the Ardsley Casino. It will be preceded by a dinner. There are a number of house parties, who will bring their guests over to the Casino for the dinner and the dance. To-morrow the day will be devoted to golf, if the weather is fine. There will be golf also at the various links around town, and special matches arranged for the day.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Gould have been over to Philadelphia to attend the wedding of Miss Bertha de Pourtales Churchman to Mr. Charles Randolph Snowden, which event took place yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Gould will remain in Philadelphia until to-morrow, when they are due at Lakewood for the Thanksgiving festivities and the weekly game of polo. Mrs. Gould's gift was a diamond brooch, and Mr. Gould gave some handsome silver.

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The marriage of the only daughter of Chancellor MacCracken of New York University, Miss Fay MacCracken, to the Rev. Frederick Emerson Stockwell, will be a quiet home affair at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 5, at Octan, the residence of the bride's parents, University Heights. The bride is a graduate of Bryn Mawr College. The bridegroom, who is the son of the Hon. Thomas Stockwell of Providence, the State Commissioner of Education in Rhode Island for many years past, was graduated from Brown University. He accompanied Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., around the world, afterward was graduated at Union Theological Seminary, and became assistant minister of the West End Presbyterian Church, New York City. His future parish is Beverly, N. J., a suburb of Philadelphia, which has given him a unanimous call to its pulpit and to its manse.

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A lecture was given by Mr. William Barclay Parsons last evening at the Berkeley Lyceum for the benefit of the Chapel Hill Fresh Air Mission. Mr. Parsons recently completed a journey through the centre of China and explored a large section of country through which white man had never been. His lecture was upon this journey and was illustrated by stereopticon views of pictures taken by himself. There was a large audience present, among whom were Mrs. Haslett McKim, Mrs. Latham G. Reed, Mrs. Arthur M. Hunter, Mrs. W. Barclay Parsons, Miss Launeberry, Mrs. Allen Tucker, Mrs. John C. Lord, Mrs. James Remsen, and Miss Milnor.

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The coming season at St. Moritz promises to be very brilliant. Already the hotels are well filled, but the English and American visitors are not expected until December. A new golf club has been started in the Canton Vaud, and this makes the third of its kind in Switzerland. There will be a special Scotch instructor from St. Andrews, and prizes for matches will be offered during the year. Among the arrivals at the hotels are Mrs. Livingston Cutting, who is stopping at the Hotel Suisse, and the Misses Wood, who are at the Hotel de Belvedere.

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The hunting season in England seems woefully dismal just now. Nearly all the men have gone to the war. From the Bachelors' Club alone there are 140 members missing, and many more are to go to Africa within the next fortnight. There may be no season should the war not cease in the Spring, as London will be absolutely devoid of men, and many families will be in mourning. Mrs. Arthur Paget has been extremely active in aiding all charities and funds for hospital relief, and was present within a week at no less than five bazaars, a concert, and a ball given for this purpose. The only entertainments in London just now are the musicales given by Mrs. Ronalds, who keeps open house on Sundays.

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A progressive euchre party for the benefit of the Little Mothers' Aid Association was given at the Hotel Majestic yesterday afternoon. The affair was a great success. The charity is one which enables poor girls who are left in care of their younger brothers and sisters while their mothers are at work, to have an outing in Summer, to have festivals on Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's, and to be taught to sew and mend, and cook such food as they are accustomed to eating. Among those present yesterday at the euchre party were Mrs. J. H. Johnston of Brooklyn, the President; Mrs. Charles B. Sprague, Mrs. Henry Siegel, Mrs. C. H. Wilcox, Mrs. William Henry Oakley, Mrs. John M. Duncan, Mrs. John P. Laflin, Mrs. C. C. Shayne, Mrs. Seth G. Thomas, Mrs. S. C. T. Dodge, Mrs. W. G. McCrea, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, and Mrs. Henry J. Morse.

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The American Pet Dog Club will open its exhibit to-day at the Metropolitan Opera House, and it will run for three days. Much interest is manifested by a number of fashionable women in this show. Mrs. Walter Stanton is President, and among the officers, members, and exhibitors are Mrs. William Greene, Mrs. Robert K. Pritchard, Mrs. George Carr, Mrs. Charles F. Spaulding, Miss Elizabeth Marbury, Mrs. Richard Harding Davis, Miss Lilian Moran of Southampton, L. I., and Mrs. Gilman Collamore.

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Miss Radway will give a large reception on Tuesday, Dec. 5, from 4 to 7 P. M., at her residence, 333 West Fifty-seventh Street, to introduce her nieces, the Misses Troup, daughters of the late William Edmond Troup, and nieces of Mr. Charles A. Troup.

Mrs. Irving Ward and Mrs. Charles Alexander Troup, aunts of the débutantes; Mrs. John Symonds Radway, Mrs. T. Passmore Beveris, and Miss Hortense Le Comte, cousins of the débutantes, also Miss Elizabeth Morris will receive with Miss Radway.

Miss Sanger a Debutante.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The first débutante tea of the year was given this afternoon when Mrs. Sanger, wife of Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, United States Army, presented her daughter, Miss Eloise Sanger, to several hundred friends at the family residence, 1,522 Connecticut Avenue. The party assisting in the reception included the Countess Esterhazy, Mrs. de Peyster, Mrs. Charles Poor, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Westcott, Mrs. Pitcher, Mrs. Ashley Murray, Miss Coolidge, Miss Root, daughter of the Secretary of War; Miss Hagner, Miss Letterman, Miss Gallaudet, Miss Sands. The Countess Esterhazy and Mrs. Westcott presided in the tea room, which was decorated in La France roses and lighted by pink capped tapers.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Matthew Morgan.

Matthew Morgan, formerly a member of the firm of M. Morgan's Sons, bankers, at 37 William Street, died on Monday of apoplexy at his residence, 284 Lexington Avenue. Mr. Morgan was sixty-nine years old. He was the son of Matthew Morgan, who came to New York from New Orleans in the thirties and established a banking business in this city. Matthew Morgan, Jr., was associated in business with his father until the latter's death, twenty-five years ago. On the reorganization of the firm Mr. Morgan withdrew, and his brothers became the members of the firm. Mr. Morgan married Miss Annie Cole Hamilton, daughter of William F. Hamilton of Virginia. He leaves a wife, one daughter—Mrs. S. D. Schenck—and two sons—Matthew Morgan, Jr., and George Morgan. Mr. Morgan was one of the founders of the Racquet Club. He was formerly a member of several other clubs, but withdrew from club life several years ago.

Gen. Robert Brank Vance.

Gen. Robert Brank Vance, aged seventy-one years, a brother of the late Senator Z. B. Vance, and for twelve years a Representative in Congress, died at his home, at Alexander, N. C., yesterday from diabetes. He was born in North Carolina in 1828, and became Captain of a company in the Confederate service in 1861. He was afterward elected Colonel, and in 1864 was appointed a Brigadier General. Elected to the Forty-third Congress, he served on the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions. In the Forty-fourth Congress he was the Chairman of the Committee on Patents. He was re-elected to the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth Congresses, and in 1885 was appointed Assistant Commissioner of Patents.

Edward B. Underhill.

Edward B. Underhill died Monday of paralysis of the heart at his home in Bay Shore, L. I. He was sixty-six years old. Mr. Underhill was born in New York, and early in life engaged in the hardware business. Later he went into Wall Street and became a broker, retiring several years ago with a fortune of $1,000,000. His seat in the Stock Exchange, which he had held for many years, he relinquished to his son, Rawson. He owned two handsome residences on Ocean Avenue and considerable other property in Bay Shore and Manhattan. He leaves a wife and four sons.

The Rev. Dr. H. H. Howell.

The Rev. Dr. H. H. Howell, a noted Welsh divine and writer on church topics, died at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday after a long illness. At the time of his death Dr. Howell was editor of The Friend, the official organ of the Friends.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY C. DWYER, for thirty years a member of the New York police, died yesterday at Patchogue. He was born in Ireland seventy-seven years ago and came to America when ten years of age. He retired from the force fifteen years ago.

Dr. SHEFFIELD GREEN died at his home, in Richburg, N. Y., Monday, of paralysis, aged eighty-five years. He was born in Rhode Island, and served as a Surgeon in the civil war. During the Appomattox campaign he was Acting Surgeon of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York Infantry.

A. H. GLUCK, proprietor of the New Ithaca Hotel, died in Ithaca last night, after a week's illness due to Bright's disease. He was born at Niagara Falls forty-nine years ago, and was at one time manager of the International Hotel at Niagara. He was a brother of the late James Fraser Gluck, and had been at the head of the New Ithaca Hotel for two years.

MAX FRANKEL, importer of bottlers' supplies at 173 Front Street, died on Monday at his home, 119 East Sixty-fifth Street, in the sixty-third year of his age. Although he had been ill for several weeks with angina pectoris, his death at the time was unexpected. Mr. Frankel was a member of the Reform Club and of the Harlem Democratic Club. He is survived by a widow, one son, and one daughter.

Capt. LEWIS B. THURBER, proprietor of the Bay Avenue House, Patchogue, L. I., died at his home, on Carmon Avenue, Monday night. He had been ill four weeks with B

INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT

Receipts in Last Fiscal Year Show Increase of Over $102,000,000.

AGGREGATE IS $273,484,573

Collection Expense 1.68 Per Cent., the Smallest Recorded—Many Changes in the Law Recommended.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Commissioner George W. Wilson of the Internal Revenue Bureau, in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury on the operations of his office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, shows that the receipts from all sources aggregated $273,484,573, an increase over the preceding year of $102,617,000, and an increase of $3,484,573 over the estimate of the Commissioner made one year ago. The receipts from the several sources of revenue during the last year, and the increase or decrease in each as compared with the year 1898, are given as follows:

Spirits, $99,283,534; increase, $6,736,534.
Tobacco, $52,493,207; increase, $16,262,685.
Fermented liquors, $68,644,558; increase, $29,129,137.
Oleomargarine, $1,956,618; increase, $640,838.
Filled cheese, $18,098; increase, $1,579.
Mixed flour, $7,840; law not in force last year.
Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated, $4,941,541. Law in force only a small part of last year.
Legacies and distributive shares of personal property, $1,285,435.
Stamp taxes under Schedule A of the War Revenue act, $38,618,081.
Medicinal proprietary articles and preparations required to be stamped under Schedule B of the act, $5,219,737.

Among the collections given above are the following:

Tax on bank capital, $3,750,834; billiards rooms, $367,074; stock brokers, &c., $357,010; commercial brokers, $181,919; customs brokers, $5,105; pawnbrokers, $50,522; bowling alleys, $61,349; circuses, $18,233; all exhibitions, $126,540; miscellaneous, $1,085,868.

Articles withdrawn for consumption during the year are given as follows:

Spirits distilled from fruits, 1,306,218 gallons.
Spirits distilled from grain, 83,819,314 gallons.
Fermented liquors, 36,581,114 barrels.
Cigars of all kinds and weights, 1,077,287,824.
Cigarettes of all kinds and weights, 2,805,130,737.
Snuff, 14,627,106 pounds.
Tobacco, chewing and smoking, 237,132,410 pounds.
Oleomargarine, 80,495,628 pounds.
Filled cheese, 1,688,641 pounds.

The collections by districts during the year where the amount collected is over $8,000,000, are given as follows:

Illinois, $47,359,523; New York, $46,634,980; Pennsylvania, $23,335,573; Kentucky, $22,215,234; Ohio, $21,341,065; Indiana, $17,213,070; Missouri, $16,369,075; Wisconsin, $9,675,065; Massachusetts, $8,153,620; Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, and two counties in Virginia, $8,130,400; New Jersey, $8,074,261.

The total amount expended in the collection of revenues during the last fiscal year was $4,591,754, or 1.68 per cent. of the collections. This percentage of cost is the smallest that has ever been reached in the history of the bureau. For the fiscal year 1898 the cost was 2.29 per cent. of the collections. The estimated expenses for the next fiscal year are $4,877,340, a slight increase over the last year.

In addition to the statement of the receipts for the last fiscal year, figures are presented showing that the receipts for the first four months of the current year amounted to $103,103,485, an increase over the receipts for the corresponding period last year of $9,378,307. While it may be possible, the Commissioner says, that this large ratio of increase will be maintained during the current year, he is of opinion that it would not be wise to anticipate such a result. All things considered, the Commissioner estimates that the receipts from all sources for the present year will approximate $285,000,000, which is about $11,500,000 in excess of the receipts for the year closed June 30, 1899.

During the last year officers of the internal revenue seized 2,120 illicit stills, and in the discharge of their duty one officer was killed and three wounded. Seven hundred and eleven persons were arrested in connection with illicit distilling, which, the Commissioner says, is rather on the increase in certain sections of the country.

The Commissioner recommends amendments to existing laws, as follows:

Amend the third paragraph of Schedule A, relative to bank clerks, by adding after the words "order for the payment of any sum of money," the words "or receipt given for withdrawing deposits from banks other than savings banks."

Amend Section 20, in the first proviso of the war revenue act by adding after the words "that no stamp tax shall be imposed upon any uncompounded medicinal drug or chemical," the words "except such as are sold under a claim of patent, trade mark, or proprietorship."

Amend Section 12 by adding to the first proviso, after the words "bonds, debentures, or certificates of stock or of indebtedness," the words "or any instrument, document, or paper of any kind or description whatsoever mentioned in Schedule A of this act."

Amend Section 28, act of June 13, 1898, relative to stamp tax on parlor and sleeping car tickets by providing a penalty for failure to affix stamps.

Other amendments to the war revenue act recommended provide that estates in this country of persons residing abroad at the time of their death shall be taxed the same as the estates of persons residing in this country. Several other amendments to the law regarding the tax on legacies are suggested.

In order to afford better facilities for the general distribution of documentary and proprietary stamps, it is recommended that purchasers of such stamps be allowed a discount of not less than 2 per cent. when purchased in quantities of not less than $100.

That agricultural fairs be exempt from payment of revenue tax.

That the law be amended so as to provide that "undivided profits shall be considered as surplus in estimating the tax due from banks, the amount to be estimated by taking the average for the preceding year, provided that the word 'capital' shall not be understood to mean money borrowed or received from time to time as deposits in the usual course of business from any person not a partner of, nor interested in the bank, association, or firm."

That the tax on commercial brokers be repealed, or that other classes of business, such as commission merchants and real estate agents, be also required to pay a special tax.

That the law be amended so that all special tax stamps may be transferable from one special tax payer to another, to enable a successor in business to carry on the business at the same place for the rest of the year under the special tax stamp issued.

That Section 1, of the Act entitled "An Act to Allow the Bottling of Distilled Spirits in Bond," approved March 31, 1897, be so amended as to allow bottlers of distilled spirits on distillery premises to transfer to another portion of the distillery warehouse for storage therein, for a period not exceeding sixty days, spirits which may have been bottled for exportation, and to carry in stock through this method a sufficient quantity of their product to meet the demand that may be made upon such distillers to fill orders for their export trade.

That such change be made in existing laws as will permit the exportation, with the benefit of drawback, of distilled spirits in rectifiers and wholesale liquor dealers' packages when rectified or transferred to such packages for that purpose under the supervision of a Government officer.

That the law be amended so as to provide for the allowance of drawback of tax at the same rate per proof gallon as was paid on the spirits found to have been exported. Under the provision of this law the allowance of drawback is now limited to 90 cents per proof gallon, while the existing rate of tax on distilled spirits is $1.10 per gallon. It is also recommended that such legislation be enacted as will empower the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to prescribe the size and kind of package in which distilled spirits must be confined when imported to the United States.

That a special tax be imposed upon the business of distilling, such tax being applicable only to distillers producing distilled spirits from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, and prunes, and that the minimum rate of such special tax shall be fixed at not less than $480 per annum.

The Commissioner calls attention to the inadequacy of the salaries of Collectors of Internal Revenue and favors an amendment to existing laws so as to allow revenue agents $5 a day in lieu of subsistence. He also favors a law authorizing the redemption of adhesive stamps when presented in amounts of not less than $2 face value. Special attention is called to the need for an additional Deputy Commissioner, and it is recommended that one be authorized at a salary of $4,000 a year.

PLAGUE AGAIN BORNE BY RATS.

United States Representative Tells How Brazil Was Infected.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—In an official mail report to the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, Dr. Havelberg, the representative at Rio Janeiro of that service, states that the bubonic plague probably was introduced into Santos by means of the ship Rei de Portugal, which sailed from Oporto, Portugal, where the plague was then prevailing, on the 31st of July.

The suggestion is made that the disease was conveyed by the rats on board the ship, and in confirmation of this supposition he says it was noticeable that there was an unusual mortality among the rats two or three weeks after the arrival of the vessel. Dr. Havelberg adds that the authorities are paying a big premium for rat scalps.

RAWLINS DEFENDS ROBERTS.

Senator from Utah Will Ask the Upper House to Investigate the Charge of Polygamy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Senator Rawlins of Utah, for the present the sole representative of that State in the Senate, furnishes the following statement with reference to the charges against his State on account of the election of Mr. Roberts:

"It is claimed that the Mormon Church by deceit and fraud brought about the admission of Utah into the Union so that behind Statehood lines polygamy might be practiced with impunity. I was delegate from Utah in the House at the time of her admission, introduced the bill under which she became a State, and spoke in the House in favor of its passage. Most of the Mormon leaders had opposed my election as delegate, and afterward, until the passage of the Statehood bill, I had no communication with them either directly or indirectly upon that subject.

"The compact between the State of Utah at the time of her admission and the United States, that polygamous marriages should be forbidden, was to be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of the State.

"Utah, both in her Constitution and statutes, has provided for the punishment of polygamy and all kindred offenses. No complaint has been or can truthfully be made that these laws are not enforced. All the members of the Supreme Court and seven out of the nine District Judges in the State are non-Mormons, and it is safe to say that the entire judiciary stand ready to enforce these laws. The public prosecutors are mostly non-Mormons, and all, I believe, anti-polygamists.

"During the past year the State has been raked in search of cases of polygamy with which to feed this new modern sensation, but no complaint has been presented against any man charging him with this offense.

"Some cases of 'unlawful cohabitation' have been prosecuted and punished. So far Utah has sacredly kept the compact. But it is charged that the people of Utah have elected polygamists or persons in that status to office. This is true in some instances, and it is equally true that the United States, acting by the President with the consent of the Senate, has appointed polygamists to office, and under such appointments for almost three years these polygamists have held and are now holding important Federal offices in the State of Utah.

"If this be a violation of the compact, both parties have violated it, the President on the one hand and the electors of the State on the other. No more have the people of Utah than the President sought to cram polygamy down the throat of the Nation or the State.

"The people of Utah are ready for this issue. They propose to stand by their pledges and keep absolute faith with the Nation, and they do not propose to rest under any suspicion to the contrary. Now that this question is raised, and the moral sentiment of the country is alarmed, they propose to demand a searching investigation, and will be found rendering full aid to any remedial measures deemed necessary to give assurance to the country that polygamy cannot live anywhere in the United States or in any place over which they have jurisdiction.

"To this end, at the first opportunity I shall ask the Senate to pass this resolution:

"Be it resolved by the Senate of the United States that a Committee of Judiciary is hereby instructed to inquire into and to report to the Senate, first, to what extent polygamy is practiced or polygamous marriages entered into in the United States, or in places over which they have jurisdiction.

"Second—Have polygamists, or persons reputed to have more than one wife, been elected to office by the people of Utah, and, if so, has such election been for the purpose of encouraging polygamy or in violation of any compact between said State and the United States?

"Third—Have polygamists, or persons reputed to have more than one wife, been appointed to office by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or in cases where the concurrence of the Senate is not required, and if so have such appointments been made in aid of polygamy or in violation of the compact between the United States and the State of Utah, with reference to that subject?

"Fourth—What, if any, steps should be taken or measures enacted for the prevention of polygamy in the United States and in places over which they have jurisdiction?"

War to be Waged in Roberts's State.

The Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, at its monthly meeting yesterday, voted to enter the State of Utah in its crusade against B. H. Roberts and Mormonism. Heretofore the crusade has been carried on in other States with a view to preventing Mr. Roberts from securing his seat in Congress.

JUDGES SCORE MINERS' UNION.

Idaho Supreme Court Comments on It and the Sensational Press.

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 28.—The State Supreme Court has denied the petition of Paul Corcoran for a writ of habeas corpus. Corcoran was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to seventeen years' imprisonment for murder committed by a mob of which he was a member, and which destroyed the Bunker Hill Mill on April 19. In passing on the application the Court takes occasion to express its opinion of those who have assailed the authorities of the State for their actions in connection with the suppression of the lawlessness in the Coeur d'Alenes. It says:

"It seems to be one of the methods of this organization, known as the Miners' Union, whenever an attempt is made to bring them to account for their unlawful, barbarous, and murderous acts, to at once commence an attack upon the legally constituted authorities who are endeavoring to enforce and maintain the law, and by their false clamor seek to excite sympathy for the malefactors, and such action, by virtue of the recognized freedom of the press in this country, always finds an echo, and too frequently indorsement with that portion of the press whose moral principles are governed and controlled by what is for their gain. Thousands of miles from the scene of the transaction, they assume to judge and criticise.

"These leading journals of civilization hesitate not, upon no other authority than the lurid reports of their scoop friends, based upon the statement of known malefactors and their advocates and defenders, to assail indiscriminately the legally constituted authorities of a community and State, for their efforts to maintain the law and protect persons and property within their jurisdiction. In keeping with this custom and rule, both the Executive and judiciary of the State have been assailed in terms of unmeasured vituperation for simply doing their duty under their oath of office."

GOVERNOR ON GAME WARDENS.

Tells the Commission that They Must Be Practical Woodsmen.

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—A committee from the Brown's Tract Guides' Association waited upon the Governor to-day in relation to having competent men appointed Fish and Game Protectors in the Adirondacks and to ascertain the cost of enforcing the game laws. The committee consisted of Richard C. Crego, William M. Commerford, H. O. Dwight Grant, and Merrill White of Boonville; Leslie W. Kernan of Utica, A. M. Church, Garrie Riggs of Old Forge; Henry H. Covey, and William Dart of Big Moose.

At the conclusion of the hearing the Governor dictated the following letter in the presence of the guides addressed to the Fisheries, Forest and Game Commission:

"To the Fisheries, Forest and Game Commission:

"I have just been called upon by a delegation representing the Brown's Tract Guides' Association. I have had very many complaints before this as to the inefficiency of the Game Wardens and Game Protectors, the complaints usually taking the form that the men have been appointed and are retained without due regard to the duties to be performed. I do not wish a man retained or appointed who is not thoroughly fit to perform the duties of Game Protector. The Adirondacks are entitled to a peculiar share of the commission's attention, both from the standpoint of forestry, and from the less important but still very important standpoint of game and fish protection.

"The men who do duty as Game Protectors in the Adirondacks should by preference be appointed from the locality itself, and should in all cases be thorough woodsmen. The mere fact that a Game Protector has to hire a guide to take him through the woods is enough to show his unfitness for the position. I want as Game Protectors men of courage, resolution, and hardihood, who can handle the rifle, axe, and paddle; who can camp out in Summer or Winter; who can go on snow shoes if necessary; who can go through the woods by day or night without regard to trails.

"I should like full information about all your employes, as to their capacities, as to the labor they perform, as to their distribution over the country, both where they are appointed from and where they do their work. THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

CUBANS LOOK TO CONGRESS.

Will Await Action Before Inaugurating Any Movement Looking to an Open Revolt.

HAVANA, Nov. 28.—Although there has been a great deal of exaggeration with reference to risings in different parts of the island, there is no doubt that, despite the tranquillity of the country, some apprehension exists lest within the next few months some trouble should occur, in the event that the United States Congress does not give definite assurances respecting the future of Cuba. It is asserted that many of the police, especially members of the Rural Guard, have for several weeks been paying a fraction of their salaries to a fnud intended for use in case of an outbreak against the United States. Information to this effect has been brought to headquarters by persons who have usually proved reliable. It has also been reported that "recruiting for future emergencies" is in progress in various parts of the island.

The best opinion, official and non-official, rejects the idea, however, that there will be any trouble before the beginning of next year. To-day the papers published in English deny that there is any ground for alarm, and the Spanish sheets, alluding to the alarmist rumors, declare that most of these are put in circulation by those who resent the notion of the appointment of a civilian Governor General. The organs of the extremists and of the independents do not allude to the reports.

With a few exceptions, the prominent Americans, Spaniards, and Cubans refuse to talk on the subject for publication.

Gen. Collazo, a veteran of the Cuban Army, and now editor of the Cubano, who fairly represents the views of the Cuban revolutionary leaders, said to-day:

"Judging from personal letters I have received from Pinar del Rio and recent interviews I have had with prominent revolutionary leaders from that part of the country, I feel justified in saying that at present Cuba is perfectly tranquil, although, as the result of Gen. Ludlow's recent statements and of the possibility of a civilian Governor General, a feeling of tension exists. Our people are waiting for a declaration by the United States Congress. No one would be so foolish as to prejudice the whole case by starting a rebellion before we have heard what Congress will do. Cubans regard the present issues as almost vital."

Gen. Collazo asks the press to deny, in his name, that there is any intention on the part of the Cubans to take to the woods.

There is, however, a movement on foot in Havana to found a monthly subscription list to defray the expenses of four or five Cubans who would travel through the United States and urge the granting of absolute independence.

WILL CONSIDER CUBA'S DESIRES.

Civil Governor Not to be Forced Upon the Island.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The protests which the cable representations from Cuba say some of the Cubans are making against the reported establishment of a civil government in Cuba were incidentally brought to the attention of the Cabinet to-day by Secretary Root. None of these protests, however, have been officially received here.

Secretary Root said, in answer to a question on this subject, that there was no immediate intention of establishing a civil government in Cuba. This, however, must only be taken to mean that no decision has yet been reached concerning the appointment of a Civil Governor, which has been under consideration for some time. But it can be stated, upon high authority, that the alleged fomentations now going on in Cuba against the establishment of a civil government may result in allowing the present military government to continue longer than it otherwise would.

The Administration does not seek to force upon the Cubans a civil government that would be offensive to the majority of the inhabitants of the island.

TO BRING MAINE VICTIMS HOME.

Texas Sails to Havana to Gather the Bodies.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Texas has sailed from Fort Monroe for Brunswick, Ga.

She will go thence to Havana to bring home the bodies of the Maine victims now interred there.

TO IMPROVE NAVY YARDS.

Rear Admiral Endicott Recommends the Expenditure of More Than Fourteen Million Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The report of Rear Admiral Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Yards and Docks, submits estimates for improvements amounting to $14,756,439. The recommendations are made with a view to so improving the various stations that the entire navy, including the portion in reserve, may be put into immediate service and kept there continuously.

Among the main items recommended are a new stone and concrete dry dock at the New York Navy Yard, to cost $1,000,000, and one at Norfolk to cost $1,200,000. It is also recommended that the large timber docks at League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and Mare Island Yard, San Francisco, be changed to stone and concrete, and the limit of cost in each case be increased to $1,100,000. Another important item is $1,500,000 for barracks at Boston, Brooklyn, League Island, Norfolk, and Mare Island, each to cost $300,000.

The total estimate for the various navy yards and stations is as follows: Portsmouth, N. H., $602,000; Boston, $1,798,300; New London, $50,000; New York, $2,157,000, including $300,000 for beginning a new dry dock and $300,000 for repairs to Dry Dock No. 2; League Island, Philadelphia, $2,217,732; Washington, $875,017; Norfolk, $1,649,000, including $300,000 to begin a new dock and $500,000 for additional land to increase the scope of the yard; Port Royal, S. C., $882,000; Pensacola, Fla., $20,000; Algiers, La., $145,000; Key West, Fla., $117,000; Mare Island, California, $1,132,700, including $110,000 for a deep-water basin and channel improvements; Puget Sound Station, $226,065; Dry Tortugas, Fla., $200,000; San Juan, Puerto Rico, $52,000; Havana, Cuba, $50,000; Guam, Ladrone Islands, $15,000.

BRINGS SUIT FOR PRIZE MONEY.

Capt. Davis Asks for $62,795 on Behalf of Himself and Crew.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Capt. Charles H. Davis, United States Navy, upon behalf of himself and the crew under his command in Puerto Rican waters on July 27 and 28 of last year, yesterday brought suit in the district court of the District of Columbia to recover the prize money due by reason of the capture of various vessels, stores, and supplies. The amount claimed is $62,795, of which one-half goes to the libellant and officers.

Capt. Davis's petition sets forth that he was in command of the United States vessels, Dixie, Wasp, Annapolis, and Gloucester, and that there were captured by the American forces on dates mentioned in and about the harbor of Ponce, Puerto Rico, twenty-two merchant ships, some of them with cargoes; sixty-seven lighters, 150 tons of Welsh coal, rolling stock, and other movable property of the railroad from Ponce to Yauco, as well as goods in the Custom House at La Playa and the barracks at Ponce, and other property of the Kingdom of Spain. All of this property recovered, the libellant asserts, was lawful prize, with the exception of two neutral vessels.

The court is asked to issue an order directing all persons having interest in the captured property to show cause, if any, why judgment and decree of condemnation in prize should not be issued.

"SOO" PASSAGE AGAIN BLOCKED.

Steamer Siemens Across the Channel Near Sault Ste. Marie.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Nov. 28.—The "Soo" passage is, for the second time this season, completely blocked, this time at Little Rapids, two miles below Sault Ste. Marie. The big steamer Siemens, with her consort, the barge Holley are across the channel at that point, and the steamer North Star is aground near them. Navigation was obstructed at 7 o'clock this morning.

When near the North Star the rudder chains of the Siemens parted, and she poked her nose into the channel bank and swung across the channel. The Holley could not clear her, and struck her in the stern, making a big hole above the water line. The Holley then grounded on the opposite bank, completely closing the channel.

The Captain of the Siemens believes that his steamer can be pulled off without having to lighter her cargo. The Siemens is 413 feet long, and her consort, the Holley, is 316 feet in length.

The Holley was released at 10 o'clock, and tugs immediately began work on the Siemens. Her release will be much harder than that of the Holley. Vessels without cargo are coming up the old channel.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

Its Vast Work Made Public at the Annual Meeting.

IS IN TOUCH WITH POVERTY

Mrs. William Astor Gives $5,000—Legacies of $18,975 Received.

With the forty-seventh annual report of the Children's Aid Society, made public at the meeting held yesterday, public attention is called to a subject of perpetual interest. Few can fail to be aroused by the story of thousands of infants and half-grown children raised from the lowest pits of vice and transferred from the curse of poverty into an existence leading to useful citizenship. It is in such a work of transformation that this society has been engaged for almost half a century.

In beginning its report, the society thus summarizes the results of the last year and the conditions about which its work is centred:

"Owing to the natural increase in population of our city, as well as to the large immigration of poor and more or less helpless people, particularly from Italy, Austria, and Russia, the number of children whom we find growing up in a neglected condition is greater than ever. The daily average attendance of poor children in the industrial and evening schools of the Children's Aid Society during the past year was 7,218, the total enrollment having been 15,773.

"The list of Auxiliary Boards of Managers of these schools, at the beginning of this report, is of interest as showing how many of the best people of New York are voluntarily giving their time and means to support and to supervise the charitable work in connection with these schools, and also the manual training and industrial classes, so important to round out the educational work. The hot meals for those of the children who require them and who otherwise would have had little to eat, the shoes and clothing which have been given as a reward for attendance and good conduct, when investigation proved their need, are gratuitously supplied by these auxiliary boards, and also by those friends of this undertaking who, while not organized into boards, are interested in this effort of benevolence. These ladies and gentlemen have discovered that there is no agency through which such immediate and direct helpfulness can be given the poor with so little danger of pauperizing them.

"Through the children the teachers are in constant communication with their families, and they hear at once when accident or sickness or loss of work brings trouble and suffering. The visitor of the school is sent at once, and her experience and her knowledge tell her what should be done in the matter of relief and advice or to what agency the family should be referred. * * * The teachers have made during the past year 17,097 visits to the homes of the children, and 799 truants, or children not attending any school, were brought in. Through this system of visiting 3,662 poor families who were suffering the utmost destitution have been helped.

LOWER EAST SIDE NEEDS.

"In several parts of the city, especially in the lower east side districts, children are growing up entirely neglected. A new industrial school building in that overcrowded neighborhood and also one in the very neglected colony of Italians in the northern east side, are greatly needed.

"The class for crippled children which was opened in our West Sixty-third Street school has grown in importance far beyond our first intention. There are thirty-five cripples in attendance and fifty enrolled. The visitor of the school has discovered these children living in the tenement houses in a state of pitiable neglect, their wounds and deformities uncared for, and the children growing up without education or training of any kind. They are brought to school in a comfortable wagonette, and many of them come in the most destitute condition. They must be washed and their wounds dressed and their dirty rags replaced before they are fit for the schoolroom.

"Here they spend the day, have a good, wholesome meal at noon, and such other nourishment as individual cases require. They receive kindergarten and industrial training and instruction in elementary studies, and we hope to fit them for work in toy factories or other useful employment.

"A school such as this is expensive to carry on, and the Children's Aid Society appeals for donations of money, clothing, toys, books, wheel chairs—in fact, anything useful would be thankfully received. * * * During this year 4,217 homeless boys and girls sought shelter in our lodging houses, the number of daily lodgers in the lodging houses and the Farm School averaging 402. Situations at wages have been found for 621 of these, and 216 others were sent to our Kensico Farm School, preparatory to placing them in homes. These lodging houses, situated in various parts of the city, are well known to the street boys, who direct there any homeless or stranger boy or girl who would otherwise be left without shelter. A constant effort is made by the Superintendent of these lodging houses to discover the reasons of the helplessness of these young people and to get them back to their homes whenever possible, and if really found to be homeless, situations are found for them and the younger ones are urged to try life at our Farm School, preparatory to home life in the country.

"During the past eleven months 234 homeless children have been placed in family homes in the country, and there are now 941 children under our supervision adopted into homes or on trial for adoption. Besides these younger children, 394 older boys and girls have been placed in situations outside of the city. Homeless and destitute families numbering 943 persons, mostly children, have been sent to friends or employment in the country. The total number sent away from the overcrowded city by the Children's Aid Society during the eleven months of the year was 1,571 persons. An important feature of this effort is the removal of destitute families who are unable to make their own living here and are in very many cases likely to become dependents, to places in other parts of the United States where friends will care for them and where work for them has been found.

DESTITUTE FAMILY CARED FOR.

"An interesting example of the usefulness of this effort is the following: An Armenian woman with her two children reached New York without means, and helpless, not only owing to her ignorance and poverty, but also from the terrible suffering she had undergone. Her son, father, and brothers were among the massacred in Armenia. She and her two children had been three years in captivity among the Kurds, and were released six months ago through the intervention of an American missionary. In co-operation with other societies, we assisted her to join a brother in California, who will care for her and her children.

"Including the dependent children placed in homes under the supervision of our agents, older boys and girls for whom situations in the country at wages have been found, and poor families assisted to distant points where employment awaited them, the society has, since 1854, permanently removed from the overcrowded city more than 70,000 persons, most of them children. The average cost of doing this great work is estimated at $10 each. Compare this expense with the many millions it would have cost the City of New York if but a portion of this vast number had become public charges. Last year, a special house-to-house investigation was made of the condition of the children placed by us in the Northwestern States, and of the 151 placed there, only three could not be found, and the rest were doing well. If this proportion is maintained in the whole 70,000 children sent out, we have the satisfaction of knowing that this vast number of children have been taken from misery and placed in prosperity.

"This work is supported by the contributions of benevolent people, and we urgently appeal for a continuance of these contributions."

An examination of the records of the society, made by Mr. Holste, has shown that during the first twenty years of its life 20,004 children were placed in permanent country homes. Of these more than 2,000 were under ten years of age, 2,578 were taken from public institutions, 11,308 came from lodging houses, industrial schools, and private establishments, and 6,118 were received from parents or relatives. Had those taken from public institutions remained in the public charge, the cost to the county would have been more than $850,000, and in this calculation it must be considered that some of the other 20,000 children would have eventually become the care of the State. Of the children cared for by the society in the past, most are doing well in various lines of business. The greater part of them has become farmers. Two have been elected Governors of their States, one District Commissioner, another Sheriff, and one Congressman.

SOCIETY'S SUMMER CHARITIES.

Summer charities conducted by the society are numerous. In the Sick Children's Mission 827 children of the east side's helpless poor are accommodated, and more than 6,000 find a recreation home at the Bath Beach Home, 3,967 remaining each week. To the Health Home, at Coney Island, there were sent more than 5,000 mothers and sick infants, nearly half that many remaining there simultaneously.

The Kensico Farm School received 1,178 boys for a week of fun and healthy exercise. During the last eleven months the total number of persons, nearly all children, who have been assisted in various ways has been 39,465.

A feature of the last year's work has been the energy of public officials in investigating the various departments of the work done by the society. Agents of the State Board of Charities visited all the branches, submitting elaborate reports on what they learned. For the most part these reports were commendatory. In July there was an inspection of the Kensico Farm School, for training homeless boys for country situations, and the equipment was declared "clean and well adapted for the purpose, in excellent condition, with good drainage and ventilation."

The various lodging houses were examined carefully, and gave general satisfaction. In reference to the one maintained for newsboys, it was reported that the system of management was good, but that the entire building should be renovated. Of the Tompkins Square Lodging House the Inspector said: "The condition of the dormitories and the quality of the bedding were good, and the general appearance of all was very tidy, and showed considerable care and good management. The lavatory and baths were neat, in good condition and repair, and generally comfortable." Satisfactory reports were also made about the Forty-fourth Street Boys' Lodging House, the Fogg Lodging House, and the West Side Boys' Lodging House.

A full report was made by the Inspector of the State Board of Charities about the different industrial schools and kindergartens. In conclusion, he says: "I wish to express my appreciation of the excellent quality and the character of the teaching force and the high standard generally of the administration of the affairs of these schools."

The report made on the Children's Summer Home at Bath Beach and on the home at Coney Island give full descriptions of the working and methods of these institutions. Reports on various establishments of the society were submitted to the Board of Education, and an exhaustive examination into all the organization's records and accounts was made by the City Commissioners of Accounts.

In the course of this examination, upon which four expert accountants were employed for two weeks, it was learned that the society had paid out $279,914.11 for lodging houses, schools, and other charities. Receipts from the farm and lodging houses were $21,195.69 and from the city $128,087.47. The examination included visits to each school and lodging house. In the day schools the average daily attendance was found to be 6,365 and the total attendance 1,227,032, while in the night schools the figures were 688 and 88,515, respectively. The per capita cost during the year was $21.53, of which the city's part was $12.62. Free lodgings to the number of 32,890 were furnished; free meals, 93,882; paid lodgings, 110,673; paid meals, 120,488.

Controller Coler's recent investigation into private charities and his subsequent recommendation to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment are commended in the report, on the ground that "the haphazard system under which appropriations to private charities have heretofore been made no doubt needs improvement, and it is unquestionable that the city authorities should have some control of the amounts which may be paid to private charities."

SYSTEMS IN OTHER CITIES.

The systems of Chicago, Boston, and other cities where no municipal aid is given to private charities are compared with that of New York, and it is stated that the condition of the poor in this city, considering the greater population and enormous influx of foreign scum, is far better than it is elsewhere. In summarizing it is said:

"When we turn from this deplorable state of affairs and contrast it with conditions in the City of New York, a city where the population is crowded into a compact mass such as is unknown in any other city, and consider how much better dependents are cared for under the system of private charities partly supported by public funds, we do not understand how any one would wish to adopt the Chicago plan of public control.

"The report of Controller Bird S. Coler to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the general subject of municipal appropriations to private charities is a careful study and analysis of this whole question, and the conclusions reached by the Controller are wise. So far as the care of dependent children is concerned, the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Coler appear to be that benevolent and religious bodies are better able to care for the needs of these children than are public officials, but that this method should be safeguarded by careful inspection, that the public authorities should have control over payments, and that no private society should receive from public funds sufficient to pay its whole expenses. The interests of our society are but lightly touched upon in the Controller's report, but he makes the statement that the 'Children's Aid Society performs a work eminently worthy of public assistance,' and he recommends that such assistance be continued upon a per capita basis."

The Children's Aid Society has received from the city an annual amount of $70,000 for thirty years. In that time the work of the society has been trebled, but the amount has remained the same. Under the law the schools to which the money goes are supervised by the Assistant Superintendents of the Board of Education, and the teachers must have a license.

In the annual report of the Treasurer, A. B. Hepburn, it is shown that $105,654 was received from the city and $243,385 from all other sources. Expenses were $340,039, the total amount of the receipts, and included the support of nineteen industrial schools and twelve evening schools; rent, provisions, clothing, and supplies; the salaries of the Superintendent and 212 teachers and visitors; the maintenance of lodging houses, Farm School, fresh-air work, and the emigration and placing-out expenditures. Accompanying the Treasurer's statement is a table of expenditures since the society's organization, which shows that the enormous amount of $9,357,985 has been used in the benevolent work.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND LEGACIES.

A subscription of $5,000 from Mrs. William Astor, designated for the construction of an enlarged dining room and pavilion at the Bath Beach Home, has been received. Legacies received have amounted to $18,975, the largest ones being for $8,450 and $8,000 from Mary A. Edson and Emma Abbott Wetherell. The special fund donated by Mrs. D. P. Morgan amounted to $5,000. Two thousand dollars has been given in memory of Robert J. Livingston, besides many smaller memorial contributions.

During the past eleven months a disposition has been made of 419 boys, and of these 133 were placed in homes in the vicinity. Many improvements and renovations have been made in the farm of late, and the condition of the new home at Bonham, Texas, is reported as excellent.

Reports from the Superintendent in charge of the lodging houses and schools indicate great prosperity, the kindergartens having been especially productive.

Six vacation schools, conducted from July 17 to Aug. 25, were devoted mainly to constructive manual work, games, singing, and training in social intercourse. Evening schools at the lodging houses have been open regularly, and were intended chiefly to counterbalance the attractions of saloons and dance halls, besides conducing to the direct improvement of the pupils.

An appendix to the report gives the results of the "placing-out" work accomplished during the year. Of all the children for whom homes have been found, either here or in other States, almost all are happy, healthy, and on the road to steady improvement morally and mentally. From the guardians to whom these young people have been intrusted there come frequent letters of commendation of their charges, and encouragement to the society in its praiseworthy work. From every source whence proofs are attainable it is being constantly demonstrated that the work done yields a thousandfold, and that the good resulting is disproportionate to any financial consideration.

At yesterday's annual meeting of the society, held at the Chase National Bank, D. Willis James was re-elected President, Charles E. Whitehead Vice President, A. B. Hepburn Treasurer, and C. L. Brace Secretary. A. B. Hepburn, D. Willis James, Douglas Robinson, Gustav E. Kissel, and George G. Wheelock were re-elected Trustees, their term of office having just expired, and William D. Sloane was chosen to fill the unexpired term of the late Henry E. Hawley. The following officers and Trustees were present: D. W. James, C. E. Whitehead, A. B. Hepburn, C. L. Brace, J. K. Tod, J. R. Roosevelt, Arthur C. James, W. D. Sloane, Henry Marquand, F. D. Weekes, A. D. Russell, Douglas Robinson, and Dr. G. G. Wheeler.

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WORK OF FOOTBALL TEAMS

Cornell in Secret Practice for First Time This Season.

THE MEN SHOW IMPROVEMENT

All in Fine Physical Condition and Expect to Win from Pennsylvania —Leave for Philadelphia.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 28.—The Cornell football team indulged in the first secret practice of the season to-day, it being also the last practice of the year at Percy Field. Both the 'Varsity men and the substitutes reported this afternoon and were given signal and other light work. Much attention was paid to defense.

The whole squad is reported to be in fine physical condition, and this afternoon Walbridge, concerning whom there is still some doubt as to his ability to stand the strain of a hard game, was detained at the field after the others had been sent to the clubhouse, in order that Coach Haughton might put him through some hard practice tending to harden him.

On the whole, there was a decided improvement in the work of the men, and Coaches Lewis and Haughton both expressed their confidence in the ability of the eleven to win from the University of Pennsylvania. This afternoon every play which will be used against the Quakers was tried, every man being under the direction of coaches. There was no fumbling to mar the work of the men to-day, as was the case yesterday. Thomas was put in at substitute quarter back to relieve Short. It is now believed that in case of injury to Young, Thomas or Short will be substituted in the Pennsylvania game.

The team, accompanied by Manager Porter, Coaches Haughton and Lewis, and Trainer Moakley, left to-night for Philadelphia. The men taken were: 'Varsity—Davall, Folger, Alexander, Tansig, Warner, Pierson, Caldwell, Young, Morrison, Walbridge, and Capt. Starbuck. Substitutes—Cross, Wilson, Porter, Luder, Utz, Tappan, Thomas, Short, Bryant, Schoelkopf, and Windsor.

PENNSYLVANIA AT SIGNAL WORK.

Practice for the Season Practically Completed Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—Pennsylvania has about completed its work in preparing for the last game of the season on Thanksgiving Day with Cornell. The entire football squad was out to-day, but the only work done was the practicing of signals. Kennedy again gave the signals, and the plays were gotten off again very smoothly.

Much time was spent in kicking field goals, John Gardiner being the performer. Gardiner has developed into a good kicker, having won several of the kicking contests, and it is believed that he will do the punting on Thursday instead of Coombs, who has heretofore been doing that work.

INDIANS LEARN NEW PLAYS.

Expected to Show Increased Dash and Aggressiveness on Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 28.—The Indians indulged in their last practice this evening preparatory to the game with Columbia on Thursday. The men were put through rigid signal practice, dummy tackling, and falling on the ball; in fact, they run through all the tactics which will be used by them in the Columbia game. Promptly at 4 o'clock both the first and second teams, followed by Coaches Warner and Conners, appeared on the field and both teams started immediately into practice.

Warner lined the regulars up and reprimanded Scott and Schoulder several times for not getting into their positions as promptly as they should. Quick line-up seems to be the thing at which Warner is driving, and he told the men to-night that he must and would have it. Pierce, who was hurt in the Oberlin game, played his position to-night for the first time since Saturday.

Many new plays have been taught the Indians which Warner thinks can be worked against Columbia to advantage. That the line was strengthened by the transfer of Pierce from full back to tackle was thoroughly demonstrated in the Oberlin game. Oberlin practically did not gain a yard through the Indians' line. On the other hand, the strength of the backs has not been ascertained, as Oberlin's line was exceptionally weak.

Warner says that it is impossible to tell the real strength of the Indians, as the regular team in its entirety has not played a game this season. He hopes to have the men in good condition on Thursday. When interrogated as to the probable outcome of the game on Thursday, he said:

"The Columbia team is very strong this year, and it is hard to tell which of the two teams will prove the superior, but if the Indians play in the game with as much dash and aggressiveness as they do in their practice games, I will not fear a defeat."

The game to-night against the scrubs was unparalleled so far as rapidity in the execution of the plays is concerned. The scrubs also have realized the advantage of quick playing, and to-night the regulars were not a little surprised by their agility. Time and again did the scrubs try to skirt the ends by trick plays, but Rodgers and Schoulder proved too alert for them.

COLUMBIA ELEVEN'S LIGHT WORK.

Final Practice for the Indian Game Set for To-day.

The Columbia 'Varsity football team was again at Manhattan Field yesterday afternoon for light practice. Coach Sanford paid much attention to the "scrub" team, desiring to develop good substitutes.

The practice yesterday included punting, catching the ball, getting down the field, signal work, and a short game against the "scrubs."

The team will take its final practice this afternoon at signal work and punting.

When the team lines up against the Indians to-morrow it is likely that Knapp, who is ill, will be replaced by Williams or Owens.

PROFITS OF COLLEGE FOOTBALL.

Yale, Harvard, and Princeton Will Receive $72,000 for Two Games.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 28.—It was announced to-day that Yale and Harvard will receive about $24,000 each as the profits from the game at Soldiers' Field Nov. 18, and that Yale and Princeton will each take $12,000 net proceeds from the game here last Saturday.

Owing to the absence of several members of the Yale 'Varsity eleven from this city, the election for Captain will not be held till next week. F. Gordon Brown of Quogue, N. Y., right guard for three years, probably will be unanimously chosen. All the Yale coaches have left this city, Head Coach "Jim" Rodgers having just resumed his studies in the Harvard Law School.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The London and Liverpool and Globe team did the best bowling thus far this season in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys, 200 Church Street, last night. The team won two games, defeating the Lancashire and Alliance representatives. In the game against the latter, 789, the best score of the tournament, was made. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Lancashire—Monroe, 121; Haefelein, 165; Marks, 188; Duncan, 114; Wannemaker, 182. Total, 720.
London and Liverpool and Globe—Constant, 198; Gardner, 116; Smith, 112; Bentley, 130; Walker, 133. Total, 689.

SECOND GAME.

Lancashire—Monroe, 128; Haefelein, 126; Marks, 129; Duncan, 158; Wannemaker, 180. Total, 721.
Alliance—Quackenbush, 194; Newhall, 96; Jones, 122; Weed, 117; Meyers, 159. Total, 688.

THIRD GAME.

London and Liverpool and Globe—Constant, 159; Gardner, 175; Smith, 169; Bentley, 135; Walker, 160. Total, 789.
Alliance—Quackenbush, 178; Newhall, 130; Jones, 136; Weed, 150; Meyers, 167. Total, 770.

Two victories were scored by the National Bank of the Republic team in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night. The team scored its first victory in the second game, winning from the second team of the Chase National Bank by 85 pins, and in the third game the team downed the Seaboard National Bank bowlers by a score of 784 to 657. The Seaboard National easily defeated the Chase National in the first game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Seaboard National—Jefferds, 171; De Vausney, 160; Fallon, 128; Barger, 158; Hodges, 125. Total, 742.
Chase National No. 2—Smith, 119; Schoepps, 120; Torniport, 130; Bohn, 157; Jones, 160. Total, 686.

SECOND GAME.

Bank of Republic—Brown, 171; Linz, 151; Burhenne, 138; Douglas, 154; Hartzel, 171. Total, 785.
Chase National No. 2—Smith, 165; Schoepps, 135; Torniport, 128; Bohn, 157; Jones, 115. Total, 700.

THIRD GAME.

Bank of Republic—Brown, 188; Linz, 183; Burhenne, 166; Douglas, 141; Hartzel, 156. Total, 784.
Seaboard National—Jefferds, 133; Hodges, 120; Fallon, 140; Barger, 130; De Vausney, 134. Total, 657.

The Empire, Knickerbocker, and Oriental teams broke even in the National League at Starr's alleys last night. All the games were closely contested. In the game between the Knickerbockers and Orientals the former won by three pins. The victory was largely due to Starr's splendid bowling. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Empire—Howell, 174; Stoff, 196; Williamson, 154; Wyman, 178; Heiles, 162. Total, 864.
Knickerbocker—Davis, 179; Hedley, 164; Parker, 150; Todd, 146; Starr, 215. Total, 854.

SECOND GAME.

Knickerbocker—Davis, 148; Hedley, 117; Parker, 179; Todd, 144; Starr, 212. Total, 800.
Oriental—Mitchell, 152; Coulon, 152; Gilhaus, 147; Shultz, 157; Stumpfel, 179. Total, 787.

THIRD GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 183; Coulon, 221; Gilhaus, 150; Shultz, 159; Stumpfel, 175. Total, 888.
Empire—Howell, 160; Stoff, 142; Williamson, 161; Wyman, 235; Heiles, 179. Total, 877.

Three games were decided in the Columbia League last night. The Village club won two games, defeating the Boulevards and Riverdales. The Riverdales won their game with the Boulevards. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Village—Howard, 115; Schenck, 178; R. Coleman, 201; Faulk, 160; G. Coleman, 135. Total, 789.
Boulevard—Powers, 159; G. Vetter, 167; Fuller, 114; Wanderer, 149; H. Verter, 164. Total, 753.

SECOND GAME.

Riverdale—Monahan, 189; Galle, 165; Brouwer, 174; Zollinger, 153; Ebling, 148. Total, 829.
Boulevard—Powers, 145; G. Vetter, 150; Fuller, 162; Wanderer, 129; H. Vetter, 139. Total, 725.

THIRD GAME.

Village—Howard, 169; Schenck, 188; R. Coleman, 178; Faulk, 161; G. Coleman, 188. Total, 882.
Riverdale—Monahan, 153; Galle, 156; Brouwer, 160; Zollinger, 178; Ebling, 158. Total, 805.

The crack Metropolitan Club were beaten in two games in the American National tournament last night. In the first game the Germanias defeated them by 132 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Germania—W. Sauer, 190; L. Sauer, 223; Clauss, 174; Chesterfield, 183; C. Sauer, 185. Total, 955.
Metropolitan—Breen, 128; Allen, 158; Fisher, 167; Lenly, 188; Arnold, 172. Total, 823.

SECOND GAME.

Doolittle—Gray, 184; Apman, 131; Wright, 196; Duke, 169; Coffman, 225. Total, 905.
Metropolitan—Breen, 159; Allen, 139; Fisher, 188; Lenly, 188; Arnold, 177. Total, 851.

THIRD GAME.

Germania—W. Sauer, 139; L. Sauer, 212; Clauss, 166; Chesterfield, 177; C. Sauer, 166. Total, 860.
Doolittle—Gray, 201; Apman, 129; Wright, 173; Duke, 151; Coffman, 188. Total, 842.

Six games were bowled in the Arcade headpin tournament last night. The Homestead Club's first team did the best bowling. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Homestead No. 1—Shaffer, 104; Zehnder, 72; G. Kennel, 113; Doerner, 100; J. Kennel, 109. Total, 498.

SECOND GAME.

Owl No. 1—Greburstein, 87; Sauer, 63; Meyer, 90; Kramer, 74; Stearn, 105. Total, 419.

THIRD GAME.

Owl No. 2—Vollmeyer, 102; Smith, 78; Roeber, 53; Herrmenn, 87; Pleines, 74. Total, 394.

FOURTH GAME.

Eagen—Haag, 99; Meier, 63; Hass, 92; Bell, 77; Bautz, 52. Total, 383.

FIFTH GAME.

Owl No. 3—Metzger, 61; Schlichter, 27; Henningsen, 58; Edaw, 46; Eichlia, 85. Total, 277.

SIXTH GAME.

Owl No. 4—Sanger, 66; Wilkens, 81; Koster, 82; Schwartz, 53; Martin, 67. Total, 349.

A close contest resulted in each of the games decided in the Arlington National tournament last night. The Manning, Maxwell & Moore team won from the Edisons and Oradells. In the game with the Oradells there was only a difference of three pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

M. M. M.—Whitney, 148; Blue, 177; Wennlis, 92; Coomes, 197; Cramer, 145. Total, 759.
Edison—Rae, 136; Wenzel, 147; Roth, 171; Holmes, 133; Fisher, 147. Total, 734.

SECOND GAME.

Edison—Wenzel, 132; Rae, 156; Roth, 175; Holmes, 145; Fisher, 147. Total, 755.
Oradell—Reichard, 185; Schmidt, 158; Kaempf, 110; Dippel, 148; Restle, 143. Total, 739.

THIRD GAME.

M. M. M.—Whitney, 176; Blue, 135; Wennlis, 90; Coomes, 169; Cramer, 181. Total, 760.
Oradell—Reichard, 185; Schmidt, 121; Kaempf, 149; Dippel, 157; Restle, 145. Total, 757.

The Knickerbocker Club added another double victory to its credit in the Harlem League last night, winning games from the Cyclones and Washingtons. The Washingtons dropped back to second place in the tournament as a result of their defeat. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Knickerbocker—Meyer, 147; La Forest, 170; Snyder, 156; Pump, 190; Lehrbach, 213. Total, 876.
Cyclone—Johnsmeyer, 198; Le Beau, 173; Miller, 122; A. Boettjer, 181; C. Boettjer, 169. Total, 843.

SECOND GAME.

Washington—Linden, 167; Zenn, 172; Ochs, 171; A. Schimann, 205; D. Schimann, 198. Total, 913.
Cyclone—Johnsmeyer, 215; Le Beau, 147; Miller, 160; A. Boettjer, 137; C. Boettjer, 187. Total, 846.

THIRD GAME.

Knickerbocker—Meyer, 167; Le Forest, 137; Snyder, 203; Pump, 206; Lehrbach, 243. Total, 956.
Washington—Linden, 182; Zenn, 168; Ochs, 174; A. Schimann, 160; D. Schimann, 193. Total, 877.

The Red Hook Wheelmen won two games in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island at the Elephant Club last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Pierce Wheelmen—Mullins, 118; Russell, 108; Leamy, 109; Stacom, 114; Wilkinson, 125. Total, 574.
Red Hook Wheelmen—Panning, 116; Worpel, 182; Aalbue, 167; Wittpen, 144; Olsson, 153. Total, 762.

SECOND GAME.

Montauk Wheelmen—Gimm, 162; Holzinger, 94; Bortzner, 134; Hellwich, 141; Baer, 149. Total, 680.
Pierce Wheelmen—Mullins, 113; Russell, 129; Leamy, 145; Stacom, 157; Wilkinson, 134. Total, 682.

THIRD GAME.

Red Hook Wheelmen—Panning, 63; Worpel, 142; Aalbue, 133; Wittpen, 185; Olsson, 177. Total, 730.
Montauk Wheelmen—Gimm, 124; Holzinger, 88; Bortzner, 110; Hellwich, 158; Baer, 154. Total, 634.

Bedford Council took a big stride toward the head of the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League last night by defeating De Forest and Washington Irving Councils. De Forest Council lost two games and Washington Irving Council broke even. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bedford Council—Morris, 182; Burrows, 158; Lounsbury, 145; Markwell, 199; Waterbury, 200. Total, 884.
De Forest Council—Arps, 159; Rouse, 145; Martin, 90; Cadieu, 109; Walter, 128. Total, 721.

SECOND GAME.

Washington Irving Council—Theringer, 137; Waterbury, 188; Campbell, 121; Cordeau, 137; Glendenning, 191. Total, 774.
De Forest Council—Arps, 116; Kruse, 170; Martin, 112; Cadieu, 182; Walter, 156. Total, 736.

THIRD GAME.

Washington Irving Council—Theringer, 144; Waterbury, 154; Campbell, 147; Cordeau, 142; Glendenning, 146. Total, 733.
Bedford Council—Morris, 167; Burrows, 180; Lounsbury, 137; Markwell, 179; Waterbury, 179. Total, 842.

The following are the scores made in the Twenty-sixth Ward League tournament on Haller's alleys, Brooklyn, last night:

FIRST GAME.

Glenmore—Aidahl, 119; Chamberlain, 152; Sadler, 148; Biermann, 124; Steelman, 155. Total, 698.
Atlantic—Dorgach, 159; Langenberg, 187; Laus, 126; Hemminger, 153; Gunderman, 173. Total, 808.

SECOND GAME.

Glenmore—Aidahl, 128; Chamberlain, 119; Sadler, 117; Biermann, 154; Steelman, 151. Total, 669.
Atlantic—Dorgach, 183; Langenberg, 209; Laus, 165; Hemminger, 145; Gunderman, 156. Total, 858.

Company F's team forfeited two games in the five-man team championship tournament of the Thirteenth Regiment last night. Company C and Company L took the two forfeited games, and then rolled off for the night's honors, Company C winning by 121 pins. Scores:

Company C—E. Bross, 119; Davis, 157; Murphy, 116; Ford, 110; Johnson, 172. Total, 674.
Company L—Lewis, 102; Nervle, 67; Hughes, 142; Jones, 131; Reid, 111. Total, 553.

Tournament Games To-night.

Harlem League—Central, Grove Hill, Lotus.
American National—Oriental, South Paw, Corinthian.
Arlington National, New York—Linwood, Black Bass, Alco.
Archdiocesan League, at Starr's Alleys.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-Tournament—Philadelphos, Brevoort, Fulton.

Yearlings Sell for Poor Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 28.—The average price for yearlings at the second day of Woodard & Shanklin's sale was but $112. The highest price was for the King Eric-Almera colt, bought by W. O. Scully for $1,750. The Megibben Edgewater consignment averaged $167 per head. The best prices were:

Bay colt by King Eric, dam by Springbok, W. O. Scully, New York, $1,750; brown filly by King Eric, dam by Springbok, J. E. Breyer, Galesburg, Ill., $450; bay colt by imp. Scorpion, dam by Ten Broeck, Baker & Gentry, $625; bay colt by Kingston, dam by Bramble, Rome Respess, Covington, Ky., $525.

John E. Madden Sells Handsel.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 28.—John Barbee and Tom Jones have purchased of John E. Madden the chestnut stallion Handsel, by Hanover, dam Tarentella. Handsel bears a remarkable resemblance to his great sire.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, Nov. 29.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building. In bankruptcy.

1200—In re James Brannagan,
1570—In re V. Altman & Co.
Discharges.
893—Robert Cary.
1554—Emanuel Finsterer.
1439—William H. Leatham.
1544—L. Minzie.
1530—Marx, Schweizer & Retzlaff.
1506—Moritz Sobel.
1553—Lazarus Lewis.
1517—Louis Rosenberg.
1556—George D. Sherman.
411—Schultz & Schwerin.
1571—Henry C. Palmer.
1558—H. & J. Singer.
1522—Sidney Drew.
61—Clarence E. Tallman.
1412—Max G. Cohn.
129—Fred. Heyman.
1502—Weil Brothers.
1549—Marshall W. Scriven.
1532—Homer J. Beaudet.
1533—Peter H. Lubbe.
1562—Elizabeth Sacchi.
1247—David Basch.
1557—James B. Gunn.
1584—I. L. & M. E. Jenkins.
615—Philip Goldman.
276—Rothschild Bros.
1536—Leopold Lewlsheim
1552—August Kahn.
Discharges under objection.
1322—Mooney Schreiber.
1351—John B. Smith.
1411—Isaac Steuerman.
1511—Henry J. Schloss.
1389—Max A. Siegel.
1512—Jennie L. Lissner.
1372—Hyman Balenzweig
673—Davis & Hecht.
1352—Bernard Kahn.
1165—Joseph Seligman.
1210—Jacob Edelman.
983—Gustav Pick.
1330—Bauman & Wohlman.
Adjourned cases.
1443—John P. Bahrenberg.
1471—Samuel Wolf.
587—James J. Cooke.
965—Ernest Freise, Jr.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Noble, administratrix, vs. Central-Hudson Railroad Company.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

In re last will of Potter, deceased.—Judgment of Appellate Division and decree of Surrogate's Court reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Cronin, appellant, vs. Lord.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Hughes vs. City of Auburn, appellant.—Order of Appellate Division reversed, that entered upon the decision at the trial affirmed, and judgment ordered for defendant on the verdict, with costs.

In re judicial settlement of accounts of Rogers and another, trustees.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Devlin vs. Hinman, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs, and the question certified answered as indicated in the memorandum.

In re petition of Lyman, Excise Commissioner, vs. Malcolm Brewing Company.—Motion for reargument denied, without costs.

People ex rel. Long Island Railroad Company vs. State Railroad Commission; New York Security and Trust Company vs. Saratoga Gas Company, appellant.—Motions to recall remittitur denied, $10 costs.

In re petition of Rappleye; New York, Lake Erie and Western Railway Company vs. Erie Railroad Company; Bini vs. Smith, appellant; Smith vs. Owego Bridge Company, appellant.—Motions to dismiss appeals granted, and appeals dismissed, with costs.

Blumenthal et al. vs. Michel et al., (and three other actions.)—Motions to dismiss appeals granted, so as to allow the moving parties to intervene, without costs.

Wagman, appellant, vs. Carpenter.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, $10 costs.

Genet vs. Delaware and Hudson Company, appellant.—Motion to place on calendar two other cases to be argued with No. 251 denied, with $10 costs.

Johnson vs. the Long Island Railroad Company.—Motion to open default denied, with $10 costs, upon the ground that the last appeal only is regular.

People vs. Kennedy.—Motion for assignment of counsel granted, and William A. Shortt assigned as counsel for defendant.

John Stone, appellant, vs. O'Connor; Purdy vs. Erie Railroad Company, appellant.—Motions to advance granted, without costs.

To-day's calendar: 922, 150, 26, 82, 110, 117, 127, 142.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Will meet to-day at 10:30 A. M. to hand down decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Doyle vs. Doyle,
2—Spieler vs. Spieler.
3—Walker vs. Walker.
4—Williamson vs. Press Pub. Co.
5—Am. Socy. for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals vs. Seitz.
6—La Fetra vs. Cohan.
7—Ehrmann vs. Murphy.
8—Real vs. Met. St. Ry.
9—Greenfield vs. Greenfield.
10—Brown vs. Brown.
11—Finkelstein vs. Fitzgerald.
12—Am. Thread Co. vs. Feitner.
13—Kaufield vs. Wallach.
14—Hunter vs. N. Y. Blackboard Co.
15—Union Trust Co. vs. Driggs.
16—Matter of Massett.
17—People, &c., vs. Allen.
18—Knickerbocker Trust Co. vs. Moser.
19—Lyman vs. Graham.
20—Rosenthal vs. Rosenthal.
21—Brett vs. Montauk Iron Works.
22—Am. Baptist Pub. Society vs. Murphy.
23—Taylor vs. Sire.
24—Hayes vs. Geo. W. Lederer Co.
25—Rockach vs. Bankers' Life Assn. of Minn.
26—Stevens vs. Beardsley.
27—People, &c., vs. Mut. Benefit Life Assn.
28—Holmes vs. Mayor, &c.
29—Raphael vs. Cohn.
30—Tracy vs. Frey.
31—Coyle vs. Davidson.
32—Rubinowitz vs. Altman.
33—Waxman vs. Altman.
34—Baronow vs. Altman.
35—Smith vs. Feitner.
36—In re Clifford Place.
37—Taylor vs. Taylor.
38—Mason vs. United Press of Illinois.
39—Schwab vs. Schwab.
40—Schmitt vs. Schmitt
41—Oppenheim vs. Spaulding.
42—In re Jacobs.
43—Hassard vs. Schneider.
44—Fawls vs. Union Ry.
45—Moss vs. Grimmins.
46—Ferris vs. Ferris.
47—Matter of Siegel.
48—In re Elkins.
49—McCloud vs. Meehan.
50—Cleveland vs. Grenlach.
51—Sachs vs. Levy.
52—Diradoorian vs. Wahle & Stone.
53—McCabe vs. Smith.
54—Caeser vs. Popkin.
55—Pasavant vs. same.
56—Hardt vs. same.
57—Auffmordt vs. same.
58—Vietor vs. same.
59—Fleitman vs. same.
60—Seyd vs. same.
61—Michel vs. same.
62—Heninghaus vs. same.
63—Dobson vs. same.
64—Dommerich vs. same.
65—Schrieber vs. same.
66—London Silk Mill vs. same.
67—Central Land Co. of B. vs. Smith.
68—Crosman vs. Bradley.
69—Wiedemann vs. Everard.
70—Levy vs. Dunn.
71—Schreiner vs. Schreiner.
72—Levine vs. Am. Woolen Co.
73—People, &c., vs. Parke.
74—In re North Am. Fire Ins. Co.
75—Boylan vs. Cassin.
76—Birdseye vs. Rogers.
77—Free vs. Free.
78—Lentillion vs. Birnberg.
79—Braman vs. Keatchum.
80—McTiernan vs. Vilas.
81—Greenfield vs. Howard.
82—Frank vs. Holt.
83—Carpenter vs. Elliott.
84—Caldwell vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Assn.
85—Matter of Sanders.
86—Scheyer, Pots & Co. vs. Lieberman.
87—Watson vs. Noblett.
88—O'Connell vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Hookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.

4189—Natansen vs. Natansen.
4190—Sealey vs. Sealey.
4193—Bogart vs. Bogart.
4168—Remmer vs. Remmer.
3580—Kashowitz vs. Kashowitz.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV., Room at 10 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

3512—Short vs. Crosby.
3295—Reddy, vs. O'Connell.
3888—Miller vs. Martin.
3841—Barnum vs. Barnum.
3165—Ragette vs. Zimmer.
3166—Same vs. same.
3737—Shelley vs. U. S. Trust Co.
2396—Alderman vs. Weiss.
3473—Rywolt vs. Corsa.
2817—Pokorny vs. Pokorny.
3440—Smith vs. City of New York.
1364—Jeffries Glass Co. vs Bolen.
3511—O'Donnell vs. Kraft.
3326—Malkowitz vs. Paestein.
3189—Hollender vs. Tielsermis.
3042—Schaefer vs. Chatillon.
3955—Reynolds vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3929—Same vs. same.
6213—Moran vs. J. H. Shults Co.
3938—Rosa vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
3941—Kraemer vs. Met. St. Ry Co.
6673—Fitzgerald vs. McMurray.
5578—Kelly vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
6273—Lynn vs. City of New York.
6278—Foster Debervolsc, &c., Co. vs. Strauss.
291—Kiernan vs. Tile Grate Mantel Co.
3949—Moore vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3953—Frisbie vs. same.
4759—Lacs vs. James Everard's Breweries.
3880—Schemmiel vs. Morse.
2081—Same vs. Bowery Sav. Bank.
2957—Reilly vs. Brown.
3359—Anargyros vs. Anargyros Cigarette Co.
3536—Elliott vs. McCrosker.
3353—Newman vs. Von Raitz.
3426—Dlering vs. Quigley.
2258—Conlon vs. Starbuck.
2869—May vs. Carleton.
3648—Mulrein vs. Weisbecker.
1448—Ravanaburgh vs. Preiffer.
3751—Kastor vs. Ketchum.
3180—Wilson vs. Nat. Life Ins. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar 4006.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Pleadings.
1—James Devine.
2—Thomas S. Mackey.
3—Vincenzo Ceila.
4—Frank Riedel.
5—Theresa Monti.
6—Ferdinand Kling.
7—Patrick Sullivan.
8—Michael Klausmann.
9—Adolph Seidel.
10—William Atcheson.
11—Robert Jones.
12—William Cull, John Conroy, James O'Farrell, John Kelly, Kate Williams.
13—Louis Miller.
14—Joseph Murray.
15—Thomas Sullivan.
16—Thomas B. Davis.
17—Daniel Feinberg.
18—John Doe.
19—James Morrissey.
20—John Doe.
21—William Keating.
22—William Keating.
23—Herman Schrader.
24—William Mooney.
25—John Patrick Burnes
26—Max Lang.

SUPREME COURT—Extraordinary Trial Term—Held in Trial Term, Part VIII. Room.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—A. Hormen Fromensohn.
2—George T. Sullivan, alias William Morris.
3—William Blunt.
4—Same.
5—Joseph Hennerty.
6—Henry Glahn.
7—Leon Sonnenschein.
8—John Upton.
9—Martin Eagan.
10—John Williams.
11—Joseph Malone.
12—Benjamin Shepherd.
13—Jeremiah O'Keefe.
14—Gustave Neuhaus.
15—John Upton.
16—Martin Eagan.
17—John Williams.
18—Joseph Malone.
19—Benjamin Shepherd.
20—Jeremiah O'Keefe.
21—Gustave Neuhaus.
22—Hyman Waters.
23—Thomas J. Reilly.
24—Joseph Moritz.
25—Joseph G. Simmons.
26—Henry Peterson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

10865—Schumacker vs. Smith.
11485—Coleman vs. Rache.
9957—Tyrell vs. Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank
8164—Altman vs. Stone.
10211—Clason vs. Monse Wool Treating Co.
10055—Lange vs. Hagen.
9922—Pendleton vs. Overton.
10158—Bartlett vs. City of New York.
9817—Petti vs. Erie R. R. Co.
9009—Hartman vs. Johnson.
6692—People ex rel. Barry vs. Keller.
9901—Hatfield vs. Sisson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III. and IV., for trial.

10299—Ward vs. St. Vincent's Hospital.
3928—Ennis vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3929—Same vs. same.
6213—Moran vs. J. H. Shults Co.
3938—Rosa vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
3941—Kraemer vs. Met. St. Ry Co.
6673—Fitzgerald vs. McMurray.
5578—Kelly vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
6273—Lynn vs. City of New York.
6278—Foster Debervolsc, &c., Co. vs. Strauss.
291—Kiernan vs. Tile Grate Mantel Co.
3949—Moore vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3953—Frisbie vs. same.
4759—Lacs vs. James Everard's Breweries.
3819½—Boehm vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
5736—De Lemos vs. Moran.
5998—Gall vs. Mayor, &c.
3955—Reynolds vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5979—McHugh vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
6755—Shethar vs. Rasines.
6756—Same vs. Carley.
6772—Beck vs. Schoen.
5429—Davis vs. Hecker.
5439—Johns vs. Ruben.
5440—Hirsch vs. same.
5441—Schoverling vs. same.
5539—Loeb vs. Bien.
5540—Newgass vs. same.
6823—Robinson vs. Britton.
6877—Hackett vs. Morgan.
6883—Winnick vs. Johnson.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7098.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., IX., and X. for trial.

5406—Brown vs. Snyder.
5216—Welchers vs. New Home Sewing Machine Co.
5537—Karsch vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2063—Spelman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6557—Faccini vs. Cagliostro.
5531—Hotchkiss vs. Abelman.
5979—Vereinigte Pencil Fabriken vs. Rogers.
2011—Cahill vs. Mayor, &c.
6538½—Flagler vs. Hearst.
4627—Beattie vs. O'Neill
5274—Roth vs. Arneman.
6411—Kelly vs. Naughton.
6536—O'Connell vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
7672—Lyon vs. Brown.
1926—Rosengarten vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6079—Di Lorenzo vs. Aetna Ins. Co.
6080—Same vs. same.
6131—Slattery vs. Seagrist.
6194—Spiers vs. Nat. B. Legion.
6379—Schwarzbaum vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6652—Spoerry vs. Schwab.
6855—Lewinsky vs. Fitzgerald.
6715—Green vs. Kraft.
6400—Brady vs. Jacobs.
5043—Ficken vs. Pulitzer
841—A. Blum, Jr., & Sons vs. United Firemen's Ins. Co.
576—Rinn vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6902—Schroeder vs. Darragh.
6936—Linkert vs. Muller.
7016—Nugent vs. Kinney.
7021—Gillig vs. Voss.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts V., VI., VIII., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUEREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Varnum, S. —Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Paul Morich, Mary Kraser.
Charles Schuh, Michael Sheehy, Sidney Cornell, Henry T. Atkinson, Lydia G. Donnell, William H. Webb, Mary Bergen. At 11 A. M. Karl Ensmenger, Frederick W. Williams, Emily Kaiser.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, Ground Floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Blumenthal for the People.

1—George Dickerson.
2—John McCaffrey, August Pequignot.
3—John D. Van Epp.
4—Matthew Bird, George Maxted.
5—Mamie Jearvey.
6—Martin J. Conway.
7—Edward Dwyer.
8—Alberto Cosentini.
9—Thomas McMahon.
10—John Hughs John B. Ryan.
11—Angelina Dionnoslo.
12—Henry Mortler, Isidore Gordon, Edward Rosenthal.
13—Jesse Hasell.
14—Jeanette Stake.
15—Edwin O. Diets.
16—Benjamin Thompson.
17—James Lane.
18—Edward Moro.
Pleadings.
1—Philip McDermott.
2—Julius J. Kanshay.
3—Virgilio De Nino, James Damiano.
4—Michael Phillips, Martin Rogers.
5—Frank Farrell.
6—Daniel Sullivan.
7—Abraham Frank.
8—Thomas McMahon.
9—Walter L. Dickerson.
10—Horace B. Hale.
11—Mary O'Brien.
12—Adam Weaver, James Murphy.
13—John O'Keefe.
14—M

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WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus . .	$3,000,000.00
Deposits	20,000,000.00

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FINANCIAL.

MODIFIED PLAN OF REORGANIZATION OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF R. R. CO. AND ITS TERMINAL COMPANIES.

To the holders of the Bonds and Stocks of the
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Co.
Kansas City, Suburban Belt R. R. Co.
Consolidated Terminal R. R. Co.
Union Terminal R. R. Co.
Kansas City & Independence Air Line R. R. Co. and the
Port Arthur Channel and Dock Co.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the request of the holders of a large amount of the above-named securities and with a view to secure the concurrence of those holders of securities who were represented by the committee of which Mr. Ernst Thalmann was Chairman, known as the New York Committee, the undersigned have modified and amended the plan of reorganization heretofore published and declared operative by it under date of August 17, 1899, under which a majority of the bonds thereby affected had been deposited, and now publish this modified plan of reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Company, and for the acquisition by said reorganized company of the stocks and bonds of the Terminal Companies above mentioned, copies of which with full particulars and details can be obtained at the offices of the depositaries of the committee hereinafter mentioned.

Briefly stated, the plan provides for the formation of a new company, which will acquire the property of the existing Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Company, and the bonds and stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt R. R. Company and its constituent companies and of the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company, thus bringing the system under one ownership and management; it being the intention, however, to acquire as soon as possible the title in fee to the properties of the said Belt R. R. Company and Channel & Dock Company in place of the stocks and bonds now representing said properties, which in the first instance will be included in the security of the new first mortgage proposed to be issued.

While the Committee entertains no doubt that all holders of securities included in this plan will deposit hereunder, yet to insure the independence and completeness of the system and to provide against any unexpected neglect or refusal of the holders of the securities of the Kansas City Terminal Companies to so deposit, the Committee has definitely arranged for ample terminals reaching the same industries and railroads at Kansas City as are now reached by said Suburban Belt Line, and at a cost nearly one-half less than heretofore.

In respect to the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, the Committee has such assurances as satisfy it that the holders of the stock and bonds thereof will accept this amended Plan of Reorganization and promptly deposit hereunder.

Upon the whole system, including main line and both terminals (subject, however, to be reduced in the event that the Kansas City Terminals is not retained) the new Company will issue the following securities:—

$30,000,000 first mortgage fifty-year 3 per cent. gold bonds, to be secured upon all the property of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Company and temporarily upon the securities now representing the properties of the Kansas City Suburban Belt R. R. Company and the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company, but as soon as possible, upon the fee of said properties.
$21,000,000 pref. stock, 4 per cent. non-accum.
$30,000,000 common stock.

These securities will be appropriated approximately as follows:—

BONDS.

Besides payment in cash of coupon due April 1, 1899.

For the conversion of the existing first mortgage bonds of the K. C., P. & G. R. R. Co. at the rate of $750 in new bonds for $1,000 of present bonds..... $18,000,000
For the conversion of the existing mortgage bonds of the K. C. Sub. Belt R. R. Co., and its constituent companies, viz.:—
K. C. Sub. Belt R. R. Co., at 133 p. c.. $1,330,000
Union Term. R. R. Co. at 100 p. c.... 2,000,000
Consol. Term. Co. at 100 per cent..... 750,000
K. C. & Indep. Air Line Co., 100 p. c. 300,000
For the conversion of the existing 1st mtge. bonds of Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company at 50 per cent... $17,500
To be sold for the necessary cash requirements of the new company..... 3,000,000
To be reserved for the future requirements of the new company..... 3,802,500

Total authorized issue..... $30,000,000

PREFERRED STOCK.

To holders of present first mortgage bonds of K. C., P. & G. R. R. Co. as $500 for each $1,000 of said bonds..... $12,000,000
To those of the holders of the present stock of K. C., P. & G. R. R. Co. who may pay the sum of $10 with each share deposited by them as a condition for participation in the new company or to the syndicate who may pay the same..... $2,400,000
To provide for the conversion of the first mortgage bonds of the K. C. Sub. Belt R. R. Co. and its constituent companies at the rate of $250 of said preferred stock for $1,000 of said bonds, viz.:—

Kansas City Suburban Belt Company.	$250,000
Union Terminal R. R. Company.....	500,000
Consolidated Terminal R. R. Company.	187,500
Kansas City & Ind. Air Line R. R. Co.	75,000

To provide for the acquisition of the present capital stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt R. R. Company at the rate of one share of new preferred stock for four shares of said Belt Company stock..... 1,187,500
To provide for the conversion of the first mortgage bonds of the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Co. at the rate of $500 of said preferred stock for each $1,000 of existing bonds..... 817,500
To be sold for the necessary cash requirements of the new company..... 3,000,000
Balance..... 582,500

Total issue..... $21,000,000

COMMON STOCK.

To those of the holders of capital stock of the K. C., P. & G. R. R. Co. who may pay the sum of $10 with each share deposited by them as a condition for participation in the new Company or to the syndicate who may pay the same..... $24,000,000
To provide for the acquisition of the capital stock of the K. C. Sub. Belt R. R. Co., at the rate of $75 for each share of the present stock of said company... 3,562,500
To provide for the acquisition of the bonds of the Port A. C. & D. Co. at the rate of $500 of said common stock for each $1,000 of existing bonds..... 817,500
To provide for the acquisition of the capital stock of Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company at the rate of $75.00 for each share of said stock..... 1,181,250
Balance..... 438,750

Total issue..... $30,000,000

A voting Trust to continue five years to better secure an independent administration of the property has been provided for and stock trust certificates will be issued for the preferred and common stock as above mentioned.

Messrs. John W. Gates, Wm. Edenborn, Herman Sielcken, John Lambert, Louis Fitzgerald, James Stillman, and Samuel R. Shipley have been requested and have consented to serve as such Trustees.

The bonds and stock to be sold, and payments for new stock which shall not be made by participating stockholders, have been underwritten and the sum of $5,900,000 will thus be provided for the cash requirements as specified in plan and which is believed to be amply sufficient therefor.

The holders of the various securities above mentioned may become parties to the Reorganization agreement by depositing their securities, **ON OR BEFORE DECEMBER 20TH, 1899,** in either of the following depositaries of this Committee:

Provident Life & Trust Company . . . . . Phila.
Seaboard National Bank . . . . . New York.
Mercantile Trust Company . . . . . New York.
Guardian Trust Company . . . . . Chicago.
Kleinwort Sons & Co. . . . . London.
Commerz-Disconto Bank. . . . . Berlin.
Amsterdamsche Trustee Kantoor . . Amsterdam.
Amsterdamsche Bank . . . . . Amsterdam.

for which negotiable certificates of deposit in the usual form will be issued.

No deposit of securities will be received after that date except upon such terms as the Committee may impose.

Bonds and stocks already deposited with either of the depositaries above named under either of the plans heretofore published will be considered as assenting to the above altered and modified plan and will be held subject thereto, unless depositors exercise their option to withdraw same at any time between December 5th and December 19th, 1899, both inclusive, on paying their pro rata share of the expenses of the Committee with which they have deposited the same, pursuant to the agreement under which they were so deposited.

It is intended to list upon the Stock Exchange the certificates issued by the New York and Philadelphia depositaries as soon as practicable. The proposed plan has been prepared by the Committee with the approval and co-operation of holders of large amounts of the securities affected thereby, and has received the assent and indorsement of the New York Committee, as will be seen by their announcement published herewith.

Dated Philadelphia, November 7, 1899.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman,
A. HECKSCHER,
HERMAN SIELCKEN,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
WINTHROP SMITH,
WILLIAM ELLENBORN,
MAX PAM, Committee.
JOHN V. LOUGHNEY, Secretary.
LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE, 117 W. Sixth St., Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, CALHOUN & GLENNON, Rookery Building, Chicago.
READ & PETTIT, No. 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
Counsel for Reorganization Committee

To the Holders of Bonds and Stock of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company:

The undersigned Committee announces that pursuant to the powers conferred upon it by the agreement of readjustment under which deposits have already been made with its depositaries, and as the result of an agreement with the Reorganization Committee of which Mr. William F. Harrity is Chairman, known as the "Philadelphia Committee," it has altered and modified the plan heretofore adopted by it, and committed the execution of the plan as so altered and modified to said Philadelphia Committee. Copies of this altered and modified plan have been filed with and can be obtained from the central depositary of this committee, The Mercantile Trust Company of New York, and the Amsterdamsche Bank, of Amsterdam, Holland, both of which companies will now act as depositaries of the Philadelphia Committee.

The undersigned have accepted said altered and modified plan in respect of all said securities controlled by them individually, and unanimously recommend that all holders of any securities of any of the companies included in this reorganization shall promptly deposit them, subject to the modified plan, with the depositaries of the Philadelphia Committee.

All securities now on deposit with The Mercantile Trust Company and the Amsterdamsche Bank will be considered as assenting to said altered and modified plan, and will be held subject thereto, except to such extent as depositors may exercise their option to withdraw their securities on and within two weeks after December 5, 1899, on paying their pro rata share of the expenses of the undersigned Committee, pursuant to the provisions of the agreement under which it is acting. The undersigned Committee having performed its duties, will be dissolved.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
EDWARD H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company

FIRST MORTGAGE EXTENSION
FIFTY YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
PRINCIPAL DUE 1944.
Interest payable May 1st and Nov. 1st.

These bonds are the only direct obligation of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company except the 4% Bonds of 1890. They are a first mortgage on important sections of the Company in Missouri and Kansas, and at the rate of only $20,000 per mile, or at a less rate per mile than the 4% Bonds upon the other portions of the line, and while apparently as well secured, are offered at prices which yield 1% more of income. These Bonds are as well secured, it is believed, as the Missouri, Kansas and Eastern 5s of this System, which sell at 105, while these are at a less rate per mile than the direct obligation of the Company.

The condition of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company is believed to be better than ever before. The Company has no floating debt. By reason of heavy expenses in the past, which have brought the road into good physical condition, a favorable rate of operating expenses is expected in the future.

The surplus of the Company for the year ending June 30, 1899, after deducting interest on bonds and rentals and all charges, was $584,683. The gross earnings for the first three months of the current fiscal year show increase, as follows:

1899.	1898.	Increase.
$3,296,023.10	$2,917,234.60	$378,188.50.

These bonds are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. **WE OFFER BONDS OF THIS ISSUE SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE AND ADVANCE IN PRICE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.**

H. W. POOR & CO.,
18 WALL STREET.

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company,
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie, Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant, Henry Morgenthau.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH..... President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARROUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

GENTLEMAN RETURNING TO ENGLAND soon, and with good connections on other side, is open to negotiate the sales of American patents in Great Britain. Address PATENTS. 135 Tribune Building, New York, N. Y.

KINGS COUNTY AND FULTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANIES.

NOTICE.

To the Holders of the GUARANTEE TRUST CO. CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT
for the following bonds and shares:
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
COLLATERAL TRUST SERIES A BONDS,
COLLATERAL TRUST SERIES B BONDS,
INCOME DEBENTURE BONDS, AND
STOCK OF THE KINGS COUNTY ELEVATED RAILWAY CO., AND
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE FULTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY,

embraced in the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated APRIL 11TH, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that on and after **NOVEMBER 23D, 1899,** holders of Guaranty Trust Company of New York Certificates of Deposit for above-mentioned securities may receive the new bonds and Brooklyn Rapid-Transit Company stock represented by Voting Trust Certificates to which they are entitled, upon presentation and surrender of their Certificates at the offices of the Guaranty Trust Company of N. Y., No. 65 Cedar St., New York City.

Each holder must deliver all the certificates of deposit held by him for the various old securities, which will be scheduled and consolidated. Not more than one hundred schedules will be taken in on each business day.

Holders entitled to fractions of bonds or of Brooklyn Rapid-Transit Company stock certificates must either sell the fractions or purchase such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or a whole share of stock, at an approximate market price to be fixed by the committee.

Holders transmitting Certificates of Deposit by mail must indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they desire the new securities sent by express, at their expense.

November 22d, 1899.

AUGUST BELMONT,
Chairman Reorganization Committee.

COTTON.

Immediate and sensational break certain. Experts sure of crop of 11,000,000 bales.
Tremendous Slump Inevitable.
Crisis has been reached. South carrying enormous quantities on slim margins, having pyramided from 6 cents up. Short interest entirely eliminated.
TO WHOM ARE BULLS TO SELL?
Market unwieldy and unsafe. Sell cotton for 100 points—sure profit. Further particulars address TRUTHSEEKER,
Box 358, 1,269 Broadway.

MANHATTAN

Every holder of this stock on a margin should communicate with me immediately.
CHAS. B. TOWNS,
57 Broadway, N. Y.

SYNDICATE CONTROLLING SOME THIRTY first-class advertising media in Great Britain is ready to take up British agency of good proprietary articles, medicines, &c. Address "PRESS," 135 Tribune Building, New York, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29, 1899,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
100 shs. Chicago & Grand Trunk Ry. common.
10 shs. Standard Paint Co.
5 shs. Broadway & 7th Av. R. R.
10 shs. Consolidated Fruit Jar Co.
20 shs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. Western Homestead & Irrigation Co.
$325 Ira J. Godfrey Laundry Co., promissory notes.
115 shs. American Bank Note Co.
100-2,500 American Bank Note Co. scrip.
14 shs. Big Muddy Coal & Iron Co.
$400 St. Louis Ore & Steel Income Bonds.
56 shs. St. Louis Ore & Steel Co.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
$168,000 The Ferris Wheel Co. (Chic.) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Regstd. Bds., due 1898.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.
$500 Note of Thos. J. Kelgharn to order H. H. Fajen, dated Sept. 6th, 1895, for 1 year.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
100 shs. Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R.
5 shs. Union Trust Co.
25 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
125 shs. Arizona Copper Smelting Co.
$2,000 Ches. & Ohio Ry. Genl. Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1992.
$7,000 Standard Rope & Twine Co. Consl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1946.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
10 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Company.
20 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
50 shs. Bank of America.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. City Trust Co.
4 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
53 shs. Kings County Elect. Light & Power Co.
100 shs. Brooklyn Union Elev. R. R.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
$4,000 Judge Company Purchase Money Mtge. Gold Bds., "Class A," due June, 1900.
$3,000 Iron Car Equipment Co. "Series B" Bds.
$6,000 Keokuk & Hamilton Bridge Co. Constn. Mtge. 8 p. c. Bds., 1899, Apl., 1887, Coups.
4 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
10 shs. 12th Ward Bank.
10 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
4 shs. Natl. Bank of North America.
20 shs. 4th National Bank.
10 shs. 12th Ward Bank.
$27,000 Peoria, Dec. & Evans. R. R. (Evans. Div.) Trust Co. Ctfs.
$500 Union League Club of Bklyn. 1st Mtge. Bds.
300 shs. Joseph Ladue Gold Mining & Devl'p Co. of Yukon Prefd.
15 shs. Metropolitan Natl. Bank (in liq.)
12 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
1 share Natl. City Bank.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
$16,000 Central Branch Ry. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1919.
207 shs. Chic. & Grand Trunk Ry. common.
50 shs. Natl. Citizens' Bank.
20 shs. American Surety Co.
90 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
2 shs. City Trust Co.
200 shs. Gray Natl. Telautograph Co.
75 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. State Trust Co.
4 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$2,300 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., Reg., 1914.
26 shs. Ft. Wayne & Jackson R. R. common and $16.29 scrip.

Produce Exchange Trust Company.

STANDARD OIL BUILDING,
26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

Capital . . .	$2,500,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits,	$2,630,334

Solicits the accounts of Merchants, Corporations, Estates and Banks.
PAYS INTEREST ON BALANCES.
Is designated by the Banking Department as a legal depositary for Savings Banks, State Banks, and Bankers; and is a depositary for funds of the City and State of New York.
Lends money on approved collateral; acts as Trustee, Registrar, and Transfer Agent, and accepts all Trust Company business.

TURNER A. BEALL, President.
EDWIN GOULD,
THOMAS A. McINTYRE, Vice Presidents.
S. D. SCUDDER,
S. L. CHAMBERLAINE, Sec'y & Treas.
WILLIAM M. LAWS, Asst. Sec'y & Treas.
TRUSTEES:

Charles P. Armstrong,	Henry A. McGee,
Amzi L. Barber,	W. Willis Merrill,
Frank Brainard,	J. W. Middendorf,
Turner A. Beall,	Edward A. Maher,
George R. Bidwell,	S. D. Scudder,
Charles A. Deshon,	John A. Shibley,
A. Goepel,	John P. Truesdell,
Edwin Gould,	C. M. Warner,
H. Irvine Keyser,	John Skelton Williams,
Edward R. Ladew,	E. F. C. Young,
Thomas A. McIntyre,	

DIVIDENDS.

Columbus, O., November 24, 1899.
A dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable January 10, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 4, 1899.
The Preferred Stock transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 P. M. on Monday, December 4, 1899, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, December 13, 1899.
THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.,
By N. MONSARRAT, President.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
Philadelphia, November 1st, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. ($1.25 per share) upon the capital stock of the company, payable on and after November 29th, 1899, to stockholders as registered upon the books of the company at 3 o'clock P. M. October 31st, 1899. All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE.
CHEQUES will be mailed to stockholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS at this office. ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

Republic Iron and Steel Co.
November 27, 1899.
A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on and after January 1, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 15, 1899.
The transfer books will close on December 15, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on January 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
S. J. LLEWELLYN, Secretary.

The United States Leather Company,
26-28 Ferry St., New York, November 28th, 1899.
A Dividend of $1.50 Per Share on its preferred stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books of preferred stock will close December 15th at 3 P. M. and reopen January 3d, 1900.
JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

UNION SQUARE BANK,
5 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK, November 14th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on December 1st next.
The transfer books will be closed from November 21st until December 2d, 1899.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company.
40 Wall St., New York, Nov. 9th, 899.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of one (1) per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable Dec. 9th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Nov. 29th. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from Nov. 30th to Dec. 9th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Ry. Co.,
Grand Central Station, N. Y.,
November 23d, 1899.
The coupons maturing December 1st, 1899, upon the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the Lincoln National Bank, New York.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Washington Traction & Electric Co.
The coupons of the First Mortgage 4½% Gold bonds of the Washington Traction & Electric Company, due December 1, 1899, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, 59 Cedar Street, New York.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Nov. 25, 1899.
The Coupons due Dec. 1, 1899, on the bonds of the Cahaba Coal Mining Company, will be paid at maturity, at the Hanover Natl. Bank, New York City. J. BOWRON, Treas.

Kewaunee, Green Bay & Western R. R.
Coupons due December 1, 1899, will be paid at the office of the Company, 40 Wall Street, New York City. MARK T. COX, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 28	572,288
To date this year	154,042,617
Corresponding date last year	99,869,100

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 28	$1,869,820
To date this year	$787,307,490
Corresponding date last year	$787,628,930

Money rate: Collateral loans on hand, 4@10 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed pf	1¼	Hocking Valley	⅝
Am. S. & R. pf	1½	Hocking Valley pf	⅝
At., T. & S. F.	½	Laclede Gas	1¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Missouri Pacific	½
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Nat. Steel	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf	2½	N. Y. Air Brake	4
B'klyn Rapid Transit	½	N. Y. Central	1⅝
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	3¼	Pacific Coast	½
Buff., R. & P. pf	3½	Penn. R. R.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1½
C., L. & W.	½	Pullman Car	½
C., L. & W. pf	½	Rep. Iron & Steel	1
D., S. S. & Atl.	⅞	Rep. I. & S. pf	½
D., S. S. & A. pf	1¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1¼
Erie 1st pf	⅜	Twin City R. T.	1
H. B. Claflin	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice pf	3½	Met. Street Ry	1½
Am. S. & W. pf	½	Minn. & St. L.	1¼
Am. Tin Plate	½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	1
Chi. G. W. pf., E.	1⅛	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Chi. T. & T. pf.	1½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1¼	N., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1¼
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	¾	St. Paul & Om.	½
General Electric	1¾	Union Pacific pf.	½
Illinois Central	1	U. S. Leather	1
Iowa Central pf.	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1¼
Lake Shore	3	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Manhattan	½		
Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., C., C. & I. gen. 6s	1	L. I. Ferry 4½s	2
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1½	R., W. & O. con.	3½
Lake E. & West. 1st	1½	Texas Pacific 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

To-morrow's Thanksgiving holiday will be extended by many important Wall Street men over until Monday, and this fact seems to have had the effect of restricting stock market activity, which otherwise might have been fairly counted upon. Yesterday's total transactions nearly reached 600,000 shares, however; and while the list fluctuated irregularly, there were some developments of more than ordinary consequence.

What most impressed Wall Street was new strength disclosed in the Eastern trunk line properties. New York Central and Pennsylvania shares became active beyond their recent average, both scoring advances. Much guesswork and many fables were provided by the gossips of the Street by way of explanation, but most of the theorizing represented ridiculous exaggerations. That important interests dominating the Eastern trunk-line situation have come into close and friendly business relationship is no new discovery—at least, well-informed observers have had such information for months past. Pennsylvania and New York Central, as the most important factors in the Eastern field, are naturally surest profiters, and it can be relied upon (as was made clear in the news columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES last Summer) that Mr. Cassatt for the Pennsylvania and Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Callaway for the New York Central system, have an ample understanding—have in friendly co-operation purposes whose success will assure greatly increased net revenues.

***

Wall Street already begins to speculate on what Saturday's Clearing House statement will show, and much discussion goes on as to the probability of the Treasury's extension of the bond purchase time limit. There are important interests still committed to the belief that the entire $25,000,000 called for by Secretary Gage will be tendered within the time originally set—at the end of to-morrow; but there is much less circumstantial representation on this account than prevailed in Wall Street when the Treasury policy was first announced. Then most of the oracles of the Street were quoting prominent banking houses as having "corralled" big blocks of bonds, which were held in readiness to turn over to the Government forthwith; and denials from some of the firms specifically named were not altogether received as candid statements. Still, there is nobody in Wall Street who anticipates that Secretary Gage will do anything restrictive, it being taken for granted, in the Stock Exchange district at least, that the Administration is committed to the maintenance of easy money market conditions.

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London's recent large purchases of American stocks are not being sold back as professional speculators were freely predicting. Instead the daily record seems to be that the foreign interest in standard American railway shares is increasing for actual investment account. This is new, for of late years London buying in New York has not often represented much else than transactions for such speculation as can be made in a "turn" over night.

PRACTICAL FINANCIERS AND THE CONTROLLER'S SUGGESTIONS.

[FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

The practical financiers of the Street are just now taking a keen interest in proposals and suggestions for correcting defects in the currency. They look with great hopefulness upon the recommendations of the "Caucus Committee" as presenting a solution of all immediate difficulties. The view is constantly encountered that if Congress will declare explicitly that the gold dollar is our standard and unit of value, that all obligations of the Government are redeemable therein, that the gold reserve against the Government notes shall be held inviolable, that notes redeemed shall be reissued only for an equivalent in gold, and that National banks may issue circulating notes up to par of the bonds deposited as security, with a reduction of the tax to substantially the cost to the Government of providing and exercising care over the note issues, the business community can settle down to a sense of comfort and cheerfulness that may endure for an indefinite time to come.

When it comes to the specific suggestions of the Controller of the Currency with reference to the notes of the National banks, these men do not appear so well satisfied. Allowing the banks to take out currency to the par of the bond security and relieving them of the weight of a tax which has repressed the disposition to use their present privilege, is a simple matter. It would furnish an element of elasticity to the currency which would make it expand when more was needed, because it would pay to put out more notes, and would make it contract when the need was no longer felt, because the issues would come back to the banks when their use was not profitable. But why, the bank men ask, call the extra margin of circulation an emergency circulation and put such a tax upon it as would take the elasticity out of it? Just what effect reducing the tax upon the issues up to 90 per cent. of the par of the bonds would have nobody can tell. It would probably somewhat increase the volume of bank currency, though transferring the tax from circulation to capital and surplus probably would tend to prevent this result and leave the volume of bank currency at about its present limit and in its present rigid condition.

It is safe to say that the banking community does not like the Controller's suggestion that the margin of bank notes above 90 per cent. of the bonds be treated as an emergency issue for panic times and subject to a tax of 2 or 3 per cent. It believes that provision for an emergency issue outside of the regular bond-secured circulation might be a good thing. It might be secured by temporary deposit with Sub-Treasurers of other securities than Government bonds, or it might even be unsecured, and it should be so taxed as to come out only to meet real emergencies and to retire with alacrity when they were over. But this same banking community certainly does not relish having this extra margin of permanently secured circulation which it has been asking for so long reduced to a final resort in time of panic.

What is asked for is a reasonable degree of freedom in the banks in issuing and redeeming their notes in response to the demands of the business community the country over, which must necessarily be determined by the profitableness or unprofitableness of the process. One of the hopes of far-seeing financiers is that the result would be a gradual and progressive displacing of

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The curb market broadened to some extent yesterday, and a number of outside securities of more or less prominence showed notable tendencies to strength. While the day could not be classed as an active one, it was a considerable improvement in the total of transactions over Monday's market. Its tone was irregular, but the general disposition was toward a firmness which gave satisfactory evidence of the market's rallying powers. Advances were confined, however, to a comparatively few issues, because it was only in a few issues that activity was particularly notable, its tendency to become general being not much stronger than on Monday. Gas and electric stocks were again the chief attractions to the speculatively minded, and curb trading supplemented to some degree orders to buy or sell these securities.

ELECTRIC BOAT proved a distinctive feature of the day's transactions, which resulted in the admirable advance of 6 points for the common and 4 for the preferred stock. The demand for the common was particularly good throughout the day. Electric Boat's sudden development of strength was laid mainly to the recent favorable results of experiments, and the consequent conviction that the Government was likely to take hold of the concern. Reports of good earnings by the company also did something to keep up the steady advance of the stock. There were about 2,000 shares of Electric Boat common dealt in. After closing at 20 on Monday, with stock to be had at 23, it opened up, and 1,000 shares of it changed hands at a single sale, at 23, early in the morning. It was promptly bid up to 24, where an odd lot was marketed. Another odd lot soon sold at 25. Shortly afterward 100 shares brought 25½. The stock continued to advance to the close, sales at 26 being followed by an additional spurt. It closed at 26 bid, with stock offered at 26½. Several hundred shares of the preferred changed hands. It was bid up early, and closed at 42, the final offer being 45.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS had rather an erratic course and lost some ground. Sustaining rumors did not appear in its hour of need. The common opened a trifle off, and 300 shares sold early at 27¼. It was later bid up to 27¾, and then advanced in the course of a few hundred shares' trading to a sale at 28½, further than which it did not get. Toward the close it reacted, and it was finally quoted at 27½, a net loss of one-eighth of a point. The preferred was in little demand. There was a bid of 53 at one time for this issue, but it was soon withdrawn, and at the close 51 was the best bid, a net loss of 2½, though the stock was not offered below 55, the time it was offered at at Monday's close. Some 2,000 shares in all of common and preferred changed hands.

BAY STATE GAS enjoyed uncommon activity, and advanced ⅛ closing at 1¾. In the course of the day it sold freely at that figure, and even found a market at 1⅞.

ELECTRIC AXLE was one of the most active issues on the curb. It closed at 6½, a net loss of ⅛, after a fairly steady market. It rallied before the close, having sold down to 6¼, both in the morning and afternoon.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION was another active electric security, though the trading in it was accompanied by much less prominent bidding and offering than was the case with Electric Axle. Transactions in New England Transportation totaled about 2,000 shares, and it closed at 7½, a net advance of one-half of a point. The buying was said to be largely for insiders.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was also strong, and dealing in it was fairly good. It sold up to 14, and closed with an advance of ⅝, at 13½.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was traded in to the extent of over 1,000 shares. Most of this was in the common, which opened off and sold at times at 11 and 11⅛. There were 200 shares of it sold at 11¼, and 100 changed hands at 11⅛, the highest figure reached by the stock, which closed at 11⅛, a net loss of one-half a point. The preferred lost ⅞, being finally quoted at 35.

STORAGE POWER enjoyed some 800 shares' trading, and was again strong. After selling at from 5¾ to 6½, it closed at 6¼, a net gain of one-half of a point.

GENERAL CARRIAGE, which sold early at so low a figure as 33, had a sensational spurt just before the close, being bid up to 43. No stock at all was offered at that time. The net gain of the security was 7¾ points.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅜	1⅝
New Amsterdam	27½	28
New Amsterdam pf	51	55
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97	97½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	37	38½
American Agricultural Chemical pf	78¾	79½
American Bicycle	20	25
American Bicycle pf	60	65
American Bicycle bonds	90	91
American Hide & Leather	36¼	37
American Hide & Leather pf	84¼	85¼
American Woolen Goods	25	25½
American Woolen Goods pf	79½	80½
American Writing Paper 5s	87	..
Beet Sugar	28	29
Beet Sugar pf	76	78
Distilling Company of America	11⅜	11⅝
Distilling Company of America pf	35	35½
Electric Axle Light & Power	6¼	6¾
Electric Boat	26	26½
Electric Boat pf	42	45
Havana Commercial	20	21
Havana Commercial pf	61½	62¼
International Pump	18	20
International Pump pf	67	67⅞
National Gramophone	74	77
National Salt	50	58
National Salt pf	78	79
National Tube	46	47
National Tube pf	94½	95
Otis Elevator	29	30
Otis Elevator pf	92	94½
Pittsburg Coal subs	96	..
Royal Baking Powder pf	95	96½
Rubber Goods Mfg	29½	29¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	80½	81½
Sloss-Sheffield	37	39½
Sloss-Sheffield pf	74½	75½
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div	457	458½
Union Steel & Chain	24	27
Union Steel & Chain pf	67	68
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	⅜

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	86⅜	87
American Air Power	50	60
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	⅞	1¼
Asphalt Company of America	14⅜	15
British Columbia Copper	10¾	11½
Chicago & Alton sub	108¼	108½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i	95	97
Electric Vehicle	70	75
Electric Vehicle pf	90	95
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1¼	1½
Flemington Coal & Coke	28	30
General Carriage	33	..
Illinois Transportation	3½	4
Manhattan Light & Heat	3	5
*Markeen Copper	8	9¼
Mexican 5s, assented	99	99½
New England Transportation	7½	7¾
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90½	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102¾	103
New York Transportation	13½	13¾
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22¼	24
St. Louis subs	..	133½
St. Louis common, when issued	26	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	93
St. Louis, as when issued	..	94¾
Tennessee Copper	14	16
Trust Company of America	227	230
*Union Copper	30	..
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	28	30
Whipsaw Copper	12⅝	45½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	238	240
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Brooklyn Elevated Bonds	103	103½
Brook. & Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction pf	79	79½
Columbus Railway	22	23½
Columbus Railway pf	86	90
Con. Traction of N. J.	64	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	90	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	72½	77½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
Nassau Electric 5s	110	113
New Orleans Traction	30	..
New Orleans Traction pf	104	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	32	35½
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	92	94
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	112
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	32
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	..	80
Central Union 5s guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	96	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	40	42
Denver Gas 5s	..	86
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	42	47
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	63	65
Indianapolis Gas	102	108
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	42	50
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	64	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	42	48
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	64	70
Mutual Gas of New York	300	..
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	25	27
New England Gas & Coke bonds	76	77
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	42	48
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	64	67
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	112½	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	140	..
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	14	16
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	99
Western Gas	106	108
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	100	100½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	30	33
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	68	70
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94	95
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	41¼	43
Union Ferry bonds	101½	102½

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Type Founders'	52¾	54
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith pf	95	..
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	4	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	35	45
Cramps' Shipyard	73	78
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf	97½	100
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	116	117
Standard Coupler	35	40
Storage Power	6¼	6¾
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	27½	28½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	114	115½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	123
Worthington Pump pf	109	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	6	8
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf	23	25

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—To-day's market was firm, but not particularly stirring. Calumet raised the hopes of the followers of the copper shares by rising some 17 points. Butte touched 74, Montana was up to 326, and Copper Range sold at 37. Arcadian and Butte were irregular. There was good buying of Federal Steel. A few transactions in New York Central reflected local interest in the Vanderbilt plans. Union Pacific and Atchison came in for realizing in the disappointment over the Burlington October statement. Sugar was active, and held its own up to the last hour, when it weakened. The telephone stocks were traded in lightly.

At the Clearing House the rate between banks was ¾ per cent., and New York funds sold at 10 cents premium. On call, money was nominally at 6 per cent., and, though it was shaded in special cases, on the other hand, loans were made as high as 6½ and even 7 per cent. Time money ranged from 5 to 6 per cent. for all dates, according to the nature of the collateral.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6½	7	Old Colony	5½	6½
Allouez	3½	3¾	Old Domin	29½	30½
Arcadian	30½	31½	Osceola	80	81
Arnold	8	8½	Parrott	43	44½
Ash Bed	..	1¼	Pioneer	2½	3
Atlantic	26½	27½	Quincy	151½	155
Baltic	24½	25	Rhode Island	5	..
B. & C. C.	35	.40	Santa Fé	8	8¼
Bost. & M.	324	330	Santa Ysabel	10	10½
B. & B.	70	75	Shoe	30	33¼
Cal. & Hec.	760	775	Tamarack	223	225
Centennial	23	23½	Utah Cons.	37	37½
Franklin	17½	18½	Washington	1¾	2
Humboldt	1½	2	White Knob	12	15
Isle Royale	32¼	34	Winona	7½	8½
Mohawk	20	21	Wolverine	41½	42½

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	253	254	Cent. M. pf.	..	70
Bost. & Low.	240	245	Fitchburg pf.	..	120½
Bost. & Me.	205	206	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	110½	..
Bost. & Prov.	299	300	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Bost. Elev.	103¾	105	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	115½	..
Bost. G. 5s	..	85	West End	93	93½
Cent. Mass.	17	18			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	360	362	U. S. Oil	44⅜	44½
Chi. S. Y.	144½	145	Westinghouse Electric	44½	44⅞
Dom. Coal	52	52½	Westinghouse Elect. pf	65½	..
Dom. C. pf	118	..			
Mex. Tele.	3⅛	..			
N. Eng. Tel.	143	144			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Union Traction divided honors with Linseed in the stock market to-day. Some big buying orders for both the common and preferred made their appearance at the opening this morning, and the result was a quick advance in the former from 26½ to 35 and the latter from 82 to 84½. A little later in the day there was a moderate reaction from these prices, but the market showed a good tone, and on every dip there was a strengthening of the demand. Some of the largest of the local houses were in the market for all the stock that was offered, and there is some reason to believe that a portion of the buying was for New York account. The expectation is that both the common and preferred stocks will be listed soon on the New York Stock Exchange. Union Traction common, being the cheaper stock, the greatest activity was in that this morning, sales up to noon aggregating about 8,000 shares. The preferred was handled to the extent of about 3,000 shares. The market for Linseed common again showed strength, although the preferred seemed to be greater favorite during most of the day. This stock in the first two hours advanced from an opening at 55 to 56½, while the common was well held around 15.

High.	Low.	Close.	
4,344	15	14¼	14¾
2,787	55	55	55⅝
100	104¾	104¾	104¾
80	53	52	53
36	210	210	210
7,730	35	26½	33⅞
2,205	84½	82¾	83¼
19	285	285	285
310	130	128½	130
120	17¼	17⅛	17¼
50	16¾	16¼	16¼
645	29½	28	28½
1,515	81¾	80	80¼
75	41	41	41
56	94¾	94¼	94¼
50	19	19	19
150	49	48	49
200	105	105	105
255	23	23	23

BONDS.

$57,000	Met. L. gold 4s	48	45⅞ 46

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—To-day's trading was the most active recently witnessed on the Stock Exchange, but it was concentrated on a few stocks, American Railways, Philadelphia Electric, Pennsylvania Railroad, and Union Traction being the leaders. In the first named, over 27,000 shares were dealt in at 5⅜ to 6; about 15,000 shares Philadelphia Electric sold at 7⅛, and down to 6½; Union Traction was pegged between 41 and 40⅝. Pennsylvania followed New York's lead. There is an unconfirmed rumor here that the company intends refunding some of its bonds. Seattle and San Francisco Railway and Navigation 5s, which recently sold as high as 112, were offered down from 99½ to 51 before a buyer was found. Brooklyn Gas and Electric receded from 7 to 6. As to other stocks, the market was dull and firm, and the entire list was dull at the close.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21⅛	21¼	Phila. Trac.	96¼	96½
Choctaw	36	37	Union Trac.	40⅝	40¾
El. Co. of A.	14¼	14½	U. G. & Imp.	160½	161½
Lehigh Val.	26⅞	27	Welsbach Lt.	47	48
Marsden	14	14¼	W. N. Y. & P	6	6¼

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in November showed increases:

Chicago & West Michigan	$4,069
Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western	66
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	19,304
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis	22,069
Northern Pacific	54,624
Western N. Y. & Pennsylvania	3,800
Total increase, 6 roads	$103,932
Increase previously reported	922,530
Total increase, 42 roads	$1,026,462

***

The following showed decreases:

Central of Georgia	$2,185
Kansas City, Mem. & Birmingham	2,568
Total decrease, 2 roads	$4,753
Decrease previously reported	40,889
Total decrease, 10 roads	$45,642
Net increase	$980,820

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16¾	17	450	Am. Car & Foundry	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	.....
62	62¼	860	Am. Car & Found. pf	61½	62	61½	62	.....
75½	78	100	American Ice pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	−3½
37½	37⅝	600	American Cotton Oil	37½	37½	37½	37½	.....
94½	95	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	.....
14¾	15	2,360	American Linseed	14⅝	15	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
55¾	56⅜	1,510	Am. Linseed pf	55½	56½	55¼	56¼	+1¼
148	150	37	American Express	150	150	149	149	.....
46	47	300	Am. Malting Co. pf	46½	46¾	46½	46¾	− ⅛
40¼	40⅝	2,715	Am. Smelt. & Ref	39¾	40¼	39⅝	40¼	+ ⅛
91⅝	91¾	3,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	90⅝	91⅞	90¼	91⅞	+1⅛
47¾	48	6,400	Am. Steel Hoop	47⅝	48⅜	47½	47⅝	+ ⅛
85	85¼	400	Am. Steel Hoop pf	85½	85½	85¼	85¼	− ⅛
49	49¼	9,570	Am. Steel & Wire	49⅛	50	49	49	.....
95	95½	400	Am. Steel & Wire pf	95¼	95¼	95	95	− ½
154⅝	155	32,225	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	154⅝	156⅛	154	155	+ ⅝
34⅛	34½	200	American Tin Plate	34⅛	34½	34¼	34¼	− ½
83	84	120	American Tin Plate pf	83½	84	83½	84	.....
118	118⅜	4,135	American Tobacco	118½	118⅞	118¼	118½	.....
44	46	310	Anaconda Copper	45⅝	45⅝	45	45	−1
23	23½	6,300	At., T. & S. F.	22¼	23⅛	22¼	23	+ ½
65⅜	65⅞	13,756	At., T. & S. F. pf	65⅜	66⅛	65½	65⅜	+ ½
58½	58½	15,155	Baltimore & Ohio	57¼	59⅝	56¾	58½	+1½
84⅝	84¾	64,750	Baltimore & Ohio pf	83	85½	82⅝	84¾	+2½
86⅝	88½	14,095	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	88	89¼	87¾	88½	+ ⅞
59	60	445	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	56	58¾	56	58¾	+3¼
94	95	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf	94	94	94	94	+3½
54¼	54½	520	Canada Southern	54	54¼	54	54¼	+ ⅛
30	30⅛	35,315	Chesapeake & Ohio	29⅞	30⅝	29½	30	+ ⅛
48¼	48½	200	Chi. Con. Traction	48	48¼	48	48¼	.....
133½	133¾	9,245	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	133¼	133½	132⅞	133½	.....
97	97½	300	Chicago & East. Ill	97	97	97	97	− ¼
126	129	40	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼	.....
14⅝	14⅞	2,375	Chicago Great West	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14⅝	.....
40⅞	41¼	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	41	41	41	41	−1⅛
15⅜	16	500	Chi., Ind. & Louis	16¼	16¼	16	16	− ¼
124⅝	124⅞	6,182	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	125¼	125¼	124⅜	124⅜	− ⅛
173½	174½	210	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	173⅜	173⅝	173⅜	173⅜	.....
113½	113⅝	925	Chi., R. I. & Pac	113⅞	113⅞	113⅝	113⅝	+ ⅛
42	43	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	43½	43½	42½	42½	−1½
63½	63¾	6,700	C., C., C. & St. Louis	63¼	64¼	62⅝	63½	+ ½
107	108¼	110	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	107	107	107	107	+ ½
14⅞	15¼	510	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	14	15	14	14½	+ ½
46½	47	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	46	46	46	46	+ ⅛
52¾	53	1,450	Colorado Fuel & Iron	52½	53½	52½	52⅞	+ ⅛
87½	90	1,290	Colorado Midland	88	88¾	87⅝	87⅝	+ ⅛
23½	23¾	1,347	Colorado Midland pf	22⅞	23¼	22½	23¼	.....
6¾	6⅞	250	Colorado Southern	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	.....
47⅜	48½	20	Col. Southern 1st pf	47½	47½	47½	47½	.....
19	19½	450	Col. Southern 2d pf	19	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
191½	192½	2,235	Consolidated Gas	191½	192	191¼	191½	.....
42½	43	5,485	Continental Tobacco	42⅝	43	42½	42½	− ¼
92¾	93½	400	Continental Tobac. pf	94	94	93	93	−1¼
121¼	121⅝	812	Delaware & Hudson	121¼	121⅜	120½	121⅜	+ ¼
189¾	190	200	Del., Lack. & West	189¾	190	189¾	190	+ ⅛
20⅝	20¾	100	Denver & Rio Grande	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	.....
74⅞	75	200	Denver & R. G. pf	75	75	74⅞	74⅞	− ⅛
7⅞	8	4,655	Dul., S. S. & At	8⅛	8	8⅛	7¾	+ ⅛
16	16¾	4,660	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	15½	17¼	15½	16¾	+ ⅛
13	13½	70	Erie	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	13¼	.....
37½	37⅞	735	Erie 1st pf	37¼	37⅞	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅛
110	..	100	Erie Tel. & Tel	110	..	..	110	.....
61¾	61¾	29,140	Federal Steel	61⅜	62⅜	61¼	61⅝	+ ⅛
81⅝	81¾	2,225	Federal Steel pf	81¾	82⅜	81⅝	81⅝	+ ⅛
130¼	131	1,990	General Electric	131½	131½	130¼	130¼	− ⅛
50⅜	51½	850	Glucose Sugar Ref	49¼	50	49	50	− ⅜
176	176⅜	125	Great Northern pf	176½	176½	176½	176½	.....
113	114⅜	100	H. B. Claflin Co	115	115	115	115	+1½
34⅜	35½	1,340	Hocking Valley	34½	35⅛	34¼	35⅛	+ ⅝
65⅜	66⅝	2,879	Hocking Valley pf	65⅜	66¼	65¼	66¼	+ ⅝
114⅜	115	991	Illinois Central	116	116	115	115	−1
24¾	25	100	International Paper	25	25	25	25	− ½
14	14¼	500	Iowa Central	14	14	14	14	− ¼
58	59¼	100	Iowa Central pf	58½	58½	58½	58½	+ ⅛
9¼	9⅝	100	K., C., Ft. S. & M	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
68	72	34	Knickerbocker Ice pf	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	.....
79	80	1,450	Laclede Gas	77	79¾	77	79	+1¾
20	21½	300	Lake Erie & West	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
80	81	110	Lake Erie & West. pf	80½	80½	80⅛	80⅛	+ ⅛
206	210	200	Lake Shore	205	205	205	205	−3
54	56	300	Long Island	55	55	55	55	− ⅛
85⅝	85⅞	1,370	Louisville & Nashville	85¾	85⅞	85½	85½	.....
104⅞	105	22,630	Manhattan Con	105¼	106⅝	104⅞	104⅞	− ½
27	27⅞	100	Met. W. S. El. of Chi	28	28	28	28	−1
193¼	193¾	1,400	Met. Street Railway	194	194½	193	193	−1½
13⅜	13¾	240	Mexican Central	13⅜	13⅝	13½	13½	− ¼
4⅜	5	700	Mexican National ctfs.	4⅜	5	4⅜	5	+ ⅛
66¾	67	900	Minn. & St. Louis	67¼	67½	66½	67	−1¼
97	98	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	97½	97½	97½	97¼	.....
64½	66	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf	64	64	64	64	−1
39½	39⅝	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	40	40	39½	39½	− ½
48⅜	48½	4,150	Missouri Pacific	48⅜	49	48⅛	48⅞	+ ⅛
45	45¾	100	Mobile & Ohio	45	45	45	45	.....
94	100	150	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	− ½
29¾	30¼	200	National Lead Co	30¼	30⅝	30	30	.....
140	142	200	Nat. Lead Co. pf	108½	108¾	108½	108½	+ ⅛
3	4	100	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
48	49	800	National Steel	48¾	49¼	48	48⅜	+ ⅛
94⅝	95	1,235	National Steel pf	95⅜	95⅝	94⅞	94⅞	− ⅛
121½	122½	1,302	New Jersey Central	121½	122½	121½	121½	.....
146	149	200	New York Air Brake	146	149	146	149	+4
137⅞	138¼	20,188	New York Central	138¼	140⅛	138⅛	139½	+1⅜
43½	43⅝	300	N. Y., N. H. & H	43½	43⅝	42½	42½	.....
215	215	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf	84	84	84	84	−1
36¼	36¾	35	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	36¼	36¾	36¼	36¼	.....
25¼	25½	2,000	N. Y., Ont. & West	25¼	25½	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
27½	27¾	4,145	Norfolk & Western	27½	27¼	27	27	− ⅛
71	71	325	Norfolk & West. pf	71	71	71	71	+ ⅛
14¾	15	1,000	North American	14¾	15	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅛
55⅜	55⅝	6,140	Northern Pacific	55⅝	55⅝	55¼	55½	+ ⅛
75¾	75¾	3,028	Northern Pacific pf	75¾	76	75⅜	75⅜	+ ⅛
50¼	52	200	Pacific Coast	51	51	51	51	+ ⅛
45⅝	46	1,395	Pacific Mail	46	46⅜	45⅝	45⅝	.....
136¼	136¾	38,066	Pennsylvania R. R	135	137¼	134⅜	136½	+ ⅛
113¾	113⅝	3,300	People's Gas, Chicago	113⅜	114⅝	113½	113½	− ¼
6	6⅜	12,208	Peo., Dec. & Evans	6	7⅜	6	6⅜	+⅛
6¾	7	200	Peoria & Eastern	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ¼
74½	75½	200	P., C., C. & St. L	74½	74½	74½	74½	.....
59¾	59½	1,130	Pressed Steel Car	59¾	59½

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Reported Negotiations for a Broad Street Corner—Sales by Brokers—Bronx Property at Auction.

Henry Morgenthau denied yesterday that the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company had bought the buildings at the southeast corner of Broad Street and Exchange Place, known as 25 to 33 Broad Street and 54 and 56 Exchange Place. The Alliance Realty Company, now organizing, will buy the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company's holdings at 44 to 52 Exchange Place, and it is understood that negotiations are now in progress which will have as their ultimate outcome a single ownership for this property, together with that referred to on the Broad Street corner, thus making possible the suitable improvement of the entire plot.

A. B. Kight has sold the five-story American basement dwelling, 43 West Seventy-second Street, 25 by 70 by 100.

Daniel E. Seybel has bought from the Delaney estate, through Horace S. Ely & Co., the plot 125 by 100, on the north side of Sixty-seventh Street, 150 feet east of Columbus Avenue, and from the New York Investment and Improvement Company, through Hall J. How & Co., the three lots adjoining, on the east.

B. C. & F. T. Barry have sold for Charles A. Gardiner the four-story twenty-foot residence 697 Madison Avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets, to a client on private terms.

It is reported that the Du Bois estate has sold the old buildings, 54 to 58 and 64 to 68 First Street, together with the abutting properties, 65 to 71 and 79 to 85 Second Street.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Matilda Truax the three-story dwelling, 17 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 18 by 55 by 100; also, for a client, the three-story dwelling, 28 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street 18 by 100.

Herbert B. Rexer has sold for the estate of Kate Johnsen, to Biagio Furiati, the five-story double tenement with stores, 419 East Eighteenth Street, 25 by 92.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Fay & Stacom, to Lowenfeld & Prager the three four-story buildings, 442 to 446 East Tenth Street, 70 by 93.4 and irregular.

Henry C. Miner has mortgaged his property at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-third Street to the Equitable Life Assurance Society for $150,000. The mortgage is for three years, and bears interest at the rate of 4½ per cent.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.
Executor's sale.

3,194 and 3,196 Third Avenue, each 18.9 by 93.6, two four-story brick flats, with stores, 3,194 to O. Moser..... $10,925
No. 3,196 to J. J. Barry..... 11,200
3,204 Third Avenue, 25 by 127.4, four-story brick flat, to Henry Seitz..... 18,400
797 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 27 by 100, five-story brick double flat, to H. Page..... 15,100
875 Cauldwell Avenue, 18.3 by 100, three-story brick dwelling, to M. J. Johnson... 7,300
Duncomb Avenue, northeast corner of Elizabeth street, William's Bridge, seventeen lots, five being on Elizabeth Street, and twelve on Duncomb Avenue, to A. A. Becker..... 5,300

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

502 Manhattan Avenue, 18.9 by 95, five-story brownstone-front apartment house; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Jeremiah P. Robinson, as trustee..... 17,250

By Samuel Goldsticker.

703 St. Nicholas Avenue, 20.11 by 100, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Juliet M. Livingston..... 27,500

By Herbert A. Sherman.

562 Eleventh Avenue, 16.8 by 81.4 by 16.8 by 82, four-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Elisha Sniffin..... 7,600

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

208 to 212 East Twenty-third Street, 66 by 98.9, four-story brick building and vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Rachel K. Sichel..... 54,075

By Bernard Smyth.

513 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 33.4 by 99.11, five-story double flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Melvina S. Dennett, executrix..... 31,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 110 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 100.4, five-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,258.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Melvin H. Dalberg, referee, Sidney Street, southeast corner of Westchester Avenue, 31.10 by 259 by 32 by 250, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,944.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 933 Park Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Eighty-first Street, 25.6 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $24,814.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William M. Hoes, referee, 212 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,183; subject to another mortgage for $11,750.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Louis Hanneman, referee, 45 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, north side, 355 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 20 by 99.11, four-story brownstone front dwelling; 38 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 330 feet east of Lenox Avenue, and at the rear of the foregoing, 50 by 99.11, two-story brick stable. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $4,713; on the latter, $5,439; subject to other mortgages, on the former parcel, for $13,000; on the latter for $12,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Main Street, west side, 102 feet north of Ditmore Street, City Island, for a two-story frame dwelling, 35 by 80; Jacquin Reggeirdo, City Island, owner; William M. Ronzee, architect; cost, $6,000.

North Chestnut Drive, north side, 150 feet east of South Chestnut Drive, William's Bridge, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 34; William M. Ronzee, owner and architect; cost, $3,000.

Kelly Street, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for two three-story frame tenements, with stores, 25 and 20 by 60; William T. Lavelle of 772 Jackson Avenue, owner; J. H. Lavelle, architect; cost, $10,500.

Daly Avenue, west side, 195 feet south of One Hundred and Eighteen Street, for a two-story frame flat, 19 by 56; Robert Hamilton, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $5,000.

Seventy-first Street, south side, 592 feet east of Avenue A, for a one-story frame shed, (temporary,) 12.2 by 13.10; New Amsterdam Gas Company, owner; A. P. Miller, architect; cost, $250.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 82 feet west of Stebbins Avenue, for two three-story frame tenements, 22 by 55; W. T. Lavelle, owner; J. H. Lavelle, architect; cost, $11,000.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, for a one-story frame office, 24 by 15; A. Reitmann, owner; W. Stauffer, architect; cost, $400.

Wilkens Place, east side, 125 feet south of Jennings Street, for five three-story frame tenements, 20 by 61; T. E. Greacen of 6 West Fiftieth Street, owner; Frederick Jaeger, architect; cost, $50,000.

No. 117 Hester Street, for a five-story and basement brick tenement, with store, 22.8 by 62.4; Isaac Marx, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $15,000.

Jerome Avenue, northeast corner of Burnside Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, with store, 22 by 95 by 25 by 94; Smith & Van Dolsan of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owners; J. J. Vreeland of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $22,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, southeast corner of Crotona Place, for a two-story frame stable, 21.6 by 89; Hana McGrath of 23 Crotona Place, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $1,300.

Nos. 137 and 139 West Forty-fifth Street, for a six-story brick bachelor apartment house, 34.7 by 85.5; W. H. Stearns of 156 Fifth Avenue, owner; C. A. Rich, architect; cost, $130,000.

Alterations.

No. 341 East Eighteenth Street, to a three-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; Frank Vente of 284 Avenue A, owner; H. Regelmann, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Morris Avenue, to two four-story brick tenements, with stores, 23 by 90; Henrietta Manning of 528 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; Charles Baxter & Son, architects; cost, $2,500.

Forty-fourth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Second Avenue, to a three-story brick factory; Bertha Volkening of 48 East Sixty-first Street, owner; Charles Baxter & Son, architects; cost, $20,000.

No. 416 West Twenty-seventh Street, to a two-story brick shop; Ingersoll-Sargeant Drill Company, owner; cost, $300.

Broadway, east side, 119 feet north of Broome Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; estate of J. P. Bass, owner; F. A. Rooke, architect; cost, $100.

Forty-second Street, northwest corner of Ninth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement and store; W. J. Daniel of 318 Tenth Avenue, owner; J. L. Jordan of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, northwest corner of Bathgate Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; John Jordan of 303 West Twenty-ninth Street, owner; J. L. Jordan, architect; cost, $500.

No. 133 West Thirteenth Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Timothy Kieley, owner; L. C. Holden of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 459 and 461 Broadway, to a five-story brick store and lofts; estate of T. Suffern of 99 Franklin Street, owner; R. Berger, architect; cost, $385.

No. 14 West Fourteenth Street, to a four-story brick store; H. H. Cammann of 43 West Thirty-eighth Street, owner; G. W. Lithgow, architect and builder; cost, $4,000.

No. 121 Madison Avenue, to a twelve-story brick flat; "No. 121 Madison Avenue Company," owner; A. O. Hoddick, architect; cost, $4,000.

To Improve Queens Property.

The Queens Borough Improvement Company has purchased between 150 and 200 acres of land at Hollis, which it purposes to improve and cut up into building lots. The land bought by the company comprises the old Bevins and Hughson farms, lying between the Hempstead Turnpike and Springfield Road. The price paid for it averaged about $1,000 an acre.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Nov. 28.

AVENUE D, 97 and 99, w s, 36.6x77; Jean J. Reubell and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... $1
BRYANT ST, 1,218, e s, 20x100; Kate Schweitzer to Jennie B. Sweeny..... 1
CAULDWELL AV, w s, 175 ft s of 166th St, 37.6x115; Charles Peterson to William V. Gordon..... 16,000
CAULDWELL AV, w s, 212.6 ft s of 166th St, 37.6x115; Charles Peterson to Ferdinand Hecht and another..... 100
CLARKE PLACE, s s, 280.5 ft w of Sheridan Av, 25x95; Annie E. Brown to Edmund Coffin..... 1
CONVENT AV, e s, 125 ft n of 141st St, 29.6x100; Walter Fox to Jacob D. Butler.
FULTON AV, w s, widened, 73.11 ft n of 169th St, 24.7x94.2; David Tetzlaff to Minnie S. Endemann..... 2,000
GREEN AV, n s, Lots 75 and 76, map of W. A. & H. C. Mapes, 50x100; also Green Av, n s, 100 ft e of Mapes Av, 25x100; Mary Baxter and others, heirs, to Margaret Charles..... 900
JULIANNA ST, n s, 150 ft w of Duncomb Av, 241x262.9, to Bronx River x158, gore; Julianna St, s w corner of Newell Av, 164 ft n from Bronx River x206x180, gore; George W. Odell to Emilie Riedinger..... 1
LEROY ST, 47, 25x90; Emilie and August Hecht to Helene Vaubel..... 1
LOTS 2, 2½, 3, and 3½, Block 2,913, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate; Frank V. Gildersleeve to John C. Rodgers..... 1
MADISON AV, w s, 49.4 ft n of 32d St, 24.7x95; Caroline W. Baldwin to Caroline S. D. McLanahan..... 1
OLD POST ROAD, w s, 425 ft s of lands of George H. Peck, 25x—x224.6 to Edmund S. Bailey and others, executors, &c., to John Boyle..... 1
PLOT on King's Bridge Road adjoining land of Joseph H. Godwin and Harlem Ship Canal, with land under water; F. Van B. Gildersleeve to John C. Rodgers..... 1
SAMUEL ST, 180th St, n e s, 117 ft n w of Boston Road, 67.8x100x irregular; Lucy Duffy to Catherine E. Geiger..... 3,000
TINTON AV, w s, 181 ft s of Home St, 18.6x100; August Helmecke to William Schmidt..... 8,300
UNION AV, e s of old line, 76.5 ft s of Home St, old line, 150x100; Jacob Weill to Charles Peterson..... Omitted
VALENTINE AV, s e corner of 192d St, runs s 177.10 e 62.10 x s 20.2 e 70.8 to King's Bridge Road, x n 202.5 to 192d St, x w 13.9; J. Clarence Briggs to Max Brand..... 1
WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of Morris St, 98x100x83x101 Washington Av, s e corner of Tremont Av, 68x188.5x100x193.2; also Washington Av, s w corner of Tremont Av, 43x100x27.3x101.8; Merit Farms to Hunt's Point Road, e s, 50 ft n of dock belonging to Webb-Jennings Estate x100; Emma L. Hojer to Joseph H. Mahan, executor and trustee..... 28,000
WEST END AV, s e corner of 85th St, 23.2x80; Francis M. Applegate to Clarence F. True..... 1
2D AV, n w corner of 103d St, 25.5x75; Henry Hartmann and another to Max Lewin..... 1
9TH AV, n w corner of 42d St, 20.5x62; Frank G. Rinn to William J. Daniel....
10TH AV, e s, 24.8 s of 21st St, 19.6x100; Samuel J. Hanover to Belle S. Harrison..... Exchange
11TH AV, w s, 75.4 ft n of 187th St, 19.6x80; Joseph M. Schenck, referee, to John F. Leo..... 8,150
4TH ST, w s, Lot 467, map of Wakefield, 114x105; James V. Simpson, referee, to I. N. Mills..... 1,500
11TH ST, 214 East, 18x95; Herman Lunling to Caroline Wiese..... 100
92D ST, s s, 150 ft w of the Boulevard, 75x135.10x75.2x140.10; also 7th Av, w s, 125.11 ft s of 113th St, 50x100, and 136th St, 155 to 161, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; John H. Leith and another to John J. Bell..... 1
45TH ST, 169 West, 20x75.5; Lucy A. Cummins to Thomas Thedford, ½ part..... 1
48TH ST, 341 East, 28x100.5; Max Brand to J. Clarence Briggs..... 1
60TH ST, s s, 391 ft w of 2d Av, 19.2x100.5; Fanny Dinkelspiel to Ignatz Roth. 1
63D ST, 17 East, 17x100.5; Mary M. Stewart to John Frankenheimer..... 100
72D ST, s s, 329 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Sophie M. Edwards to Edward L. Schiller..... 60,000
72D ST, 217 East, 15x102.2; Johanna Gold to Martha M. Burnstine..... 1
85TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 25.8x104.4 x25x103.9; Harriet A. Bowen to Moses K. Wallach..... 1
87TH ST, n w corner of Avenue B, 21x100.11; Nicolaus Emmler to George Ehret 1
102D ST, 316 West, 20x100.11; Henry O. Du Bois to Emily S. Du Bois..... 1
104TH ST, s s, 194 ft e of Columbus Av, 33.4x100.11; Joseph P. McDonough to John T. Terry and another, trustees..... 35,000
115TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Belle S. Harrison to Sarah Hanover..... Exchange
120TH ST, s s, 72 ft e of 4th Av, 18x72; Charles F. Bostwick, referee, to Mary J. Robinson..... 1,000
125TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Michael J. Kelly, referee, to Margaret M. Miller..... 11,750
130TH ST, 160 West, 18.9x99.11; Gertrude M. Raymond to Jacob C. Rosenblum..... 1
130TH ST, 113 West, 17.6x99.11; Samuel Daisheimer to Robert P. Quinn..... 14,000
134TH ST, 149 West, 25x99.11; Michael Feeney to Kenneth K. Blauvelt..... 100
134TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Trinity Av, 20 x103.9; Margaret S. Moody to F. A. Schulka..... 1
136TH ST, 149 West, 16x99.11; Emma G. Leith to John J. Bell..... 1
136TH ST, 135 West, 15.6x99.11; Emma G. Leith to John J. Bell..... 1
137TH ST, s s, new line, 900 ft w of Home Av, runs s 100.7 w 75x s 100 to 136th St x w 125x irregular to 137th St x e 100; also, 137th St, s s, new line, 900 ft w of Home Av, 50x200 to 136th St; Marie Augusta Annie Wood to Imperia Co..... 125
137TH ST, 282, 284, 296 West; George T. Rowe to John J. Bell..... 1
163D ST, n s, 27.6 ft w of Forest Av, 26.6x67.5; Ellen Mulholland to Coleman J. Burke..... 15,000

Recorded Leases.

BARTHEL, Katherine, to Thomas Leonard; 8th Av, 2,654, 4 9-12 years..... 1,500
CHISHOLM, Mary A., to William H. Philips; 12th St, n s, 256.3 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x103.3, 21 years..... 475
CULLEN, William, to August Hermann; 49th St, 536 and 538 West, 3 years..... 500
FOSTER, John S., to Samuel Bernstein; Canal St, 27, n s, 5 years..... 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ANTOPOLSKY, Jacob, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 107th St, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... $10,800
ANTOPOLSKY, Jacob, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 107th St, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 2,200
AVALLONE, Vincenzo, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 331 East 114th St, saloon lease, demand..... 1,500
BAAKE, Charles C., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 149 West 100th St, 1 year..... 12,000
BAAKE, Charles C., to Bertha M. Baake; 149 West 100th St, 1 year..... 8,000
BACHRACH, Louis, to Louisa M. Aukamp; 516 East 11th St, 5 years..... 27,000
BERTH, Sophia L., to Catherine L. Smith; Marion Av, s e side, 126.10 ft n e of Southern Boulevard, 1 year..... 5,000
BIHLDORFF, Gustaf, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 480, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate, 5 years..... 400
BRAMWELL, Cora M. and George W., to George G. De Witt, trustee; Southern Boulevard, widened; n e corner of 134th St, extends to 135th St, 1 year... 12,000
BRIGGS, John C., to Samuel Hynnis; Fordham or Highbridge Road, n s, as widened, 129.11 ft e of Valentine Av, ½ month..... 675
BRUNCKNER, Joseph, and John B. Olson, Jr., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 35 East 19th St, saloon lease, demand..... 1,400
BURKE, Coleman J., to Ellen Mulholland; 163d St, n s, 27.6 ft w of Forest Av, 1-3 years..... 1,500
CASSIDY, James H., to Henry Raabe & Sons; 111th St, n s, 56 ft e of 8th Av, ½ year..... 12,000
CHARLES, Margaret, to William J. Arnow, guardian, &c.; Lot 77, map of the property of W. A. & H. C. Mapes, near Westchester Village, 3 years..... 1,350
DWYER, Mary F., and Ellen Driscoll to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 81 Monroe St, 1 year..... 2,000
EINBIGLER, Rudolph, to Lionel and Richard Sutro, trustees; 105th St, n s, 75 ft w of Columbus Av, 2 years..... 1,000
ERICSON, Elizabeth and Alfred, to Mary D. Upham; 169th St, n s, 96.8 ft w of Simpson St, 3 years..... 3,750
ERICSON, Elizabeth and Alfred, to Elizabeth R. Upham; Simpson St, w s, 96.8 ft n of 169th St, 3 years..... 2,750
FOX, Walter, to Jacob D. Butler; St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 147th St, ½ year..... 14,500
FRIEDEL, Margaretha and Andress, to Mary Kerner, 168th St, n s, 145 ft e of Audubon Av, ½ year..... 350
GERKEN, Bernard C., and another, executors, &c., to the German Savings Bank; 78th St, s s, 260 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year.. 7,500
GILMORE, Margaret, and another to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 94th St, s s, 196 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 10,000
GOODSTEIN, Isaac, to John A. Aspinwall, trustee, &c., 115 Broome St, 5 years..... 48,000
GORDON, William V., to Charles Peterson; Cauldwell Av, w s, 175 ft s of 150th St, 1 year..... 1,000
HAY, Isabella and Allan, to Emily L. Birdseye; 252 West 127th St, 1 year..... 2,000
HAYWARD, Charles M., to Anna N. Rogers; Transverse Road, at 200th St, &c., at n w corner of Valentine Av, demand. 1,300
HOLME, Maud Van B., to John H. Henshaw; 152 West 20th St, 1 year..... 2,750
HUNTEMAN, Charles G., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 87 East 10th St, 3 years..... 12,000
JOHNSON, John, to Halson P. Rose; Lot 470, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate, 4 years..... 350
KELLER, Fredericka, to East Chester Savings Bank; Westchester Av, e corner of Catharine St, 1 year..... 700
LEO, John P., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 11th Av, w s, 75.4 ft n of 187th St, 3 years..... 7,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and others, to Jean J. and Henrietta T. Reubell; 97 and 99 Av. D, 1½ years..... 15,000
MAHAN, Joseph H., executor and trustee, to Emma L. Hojer; Washington Av, n e corner of Morris St; also, Washington Av, s e corner of Tremont Av, formerly Morris St, 1 year..... 40,000
McCAFFERY, Mary E. and Thomas F., to Abraham C. Quackenbush; Lexington Av, w s, 67.7 ft n of 106th St, 2 years.. 1,000
MEYERS, Augustus, to Broadway Savings Institution; 27th St, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 100x197.6 to 28th St, 1 year..... 85,000
MINER, Henry C., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Madison Av, s e corner of 63d St, 3 years..... 150,000
MONTOUX, Susan and William E., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 14 to 18 Lenox Row, 1 year..... 1,000
MOORE, Katherine E., to Katherine T. Moore; 20th St, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, leasehold, 5 years..... 10,000
PELL, Arthur C., to William M. Sullivan; 92 John St; also property in Suffolk and Kings Counties, 1-6 part and all title, 1 year..... 1,100
PETERSON, Charles, to Louis and John Brandt; Cauldwell Av, w s, 250 ft s of 156th St, old line, 100 ft s of Union Av, old line, e s, 76.5 ft s of Home St, ½ year..... 12,000
PICARD, Lazard, to the North River Savings Bank; 1,067 Park Av, 3 years..... 7,000
ROGERS, Charles F., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 142d St, n s, 555 ft e of Boulevard, extends to Hamilton Place, 4 years..... 80,000
ROGERS, Charles F., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 142d St, n s, 515 ft e of Boulevard, 4 years..... 45,000
ROGERS, Charles F., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 142d St, n s, 475 e of Boulevard, 4 years..... 45,000
RONALDS, Peter L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 224 William St, also 76 Wooster St, 5 years..... 10,000
ROSENTHAL, Hyman, and George Kahn to Smith Ely; Jackson St, s w corner of Front St, 4½ years..... 2,000
SAHULKA, Frank A., to Anna M. Zipf; 956 East 134th St, 3 years..... 4,000
SCHOENENBERGER, Barbara, to Frederick J. Schoenenberger, 309 West 32d St, 1 year..... 1,000
WAGNER, Mary, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 115, map of St. Raymond Park, 1 year... 500
WEINHEIMER, Jacob, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 148th St, s s, 250 ft e of Brook Av; also 148th St, s s, 275 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year..... 1,000
WINEBURGH, Rosa and Michael, to Mary I. Simpson; 216 West 122d St, 3 years... 9,000
WEISS, Theresa, to Amanda N. De Graff and another, trustees; 267 West 122d St, 5 years..... 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARTH, Leopold, to Jacob Lauchheimer.. Nom.
DEPEW, Chauncey M., to Mercantile Trust Company, trustee..... $10,000
GREIN, Peter, executor, &c., to Peter Grein..... 10,000
GREIN, Peter, executor, &c., to Peter Grein..... 5,000
GREIN, Peter, executor, &c., to Margaretha Hoffmann..... 7,000
GREIN, Peter, executor, &c., to August Bergner..... 10,000
HINCE, Anna, to Lucy Kulot, ½ part.... 5,000
JACOBSON, Marie E., to Mary H. Lawrence and another, executors..... 10,000
LIPPOLD, Mary A., to Charles E. Grubert..... 400
MENDELSOHN, Moses and Sigmund, to S. Gertrude Palen, (assigns two mortgages)..... 3,000
McCARTHY, Florence J., to Joseph Stegmayer..... 3,500
POWELL, Wilson M., to Mary M. Whitson..... 5,000
POWELL, Sarah H., to William M. Jackson and another, trustees, &c..... 19,000
POWELL, Sarah H., to William J. Mudge
SCHOENENBERGER, Frederick J., to Lillian S. Herrman..... Nom.
SNYDER, Thomas K., to Grace L. Hoffman..... 800
SPRINGSTEEN, Levy, to Farley Wilder.. Nom.
THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK to Bertram H. Fanecher..... 12,527
THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company..... 100
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Charles W. Dumont..... 4,250

Mechanics' Liens.

JACKSON AV, s e corner of 163d St, 91x75; Ferdinand Stieger against Frank W. Steele, owner; Lewis G. Leyrer, contractor..... $100
PIKE ST, 55 and 57; Emil Goldner and another against Lottie Ratner, owner and contractor..... 205
19TH ST, 39 East; the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company against John F. Scannell, owner and contractor..... 620
97TH ST, n w corner Madison Av, 95x100.11; National Iron Works against Morris Mandelstein, owner and contractor. 5,381
100TH ST, n s, extending from Park to Lexington Av x½ block; National Iron Works against George Arthur, owner; Morris Mandelstein, owner and contractor..... 1,865
103D ST, n e corner of Broadway, 76.4x118; Rapp & Spiedel Iron Works against The Metropolitan Investment Company, owner and contractor..... 3,909
108TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100; Louis Vers against H. Klein and Friedman Brothers, owners and contractors..... 745
COLUMBUS AV, 35; Henry S. Northrop against Catherine R. Chenoweth, owner and contractor..... 51
JACKSON AV, s e corner of 163d St, 100x75; Peter J. Cooney against Louis G. Leyrer, owner and contractor..... 218
MADISON AV, 1,661; John Carey against Annie J. Grozcky, owner; Abraham Grozcky, contractor..... 35
MADISON AV, 1,661; Joseph H. Fowler against Annie J. Grozcky, owner; Abraham Grozcky, contarctor..... 65
8TH AV, 2,787 to 2,793; Ciro Borelli against George Brown and L. Helman, owners and contractors..... 600
8TH ST, 251 East; Martin Johnsen against Bernard Bimberg, owner; Meyer R. Bimberg, contractor..... 500
DOWNING ST, n w s, at s w s of Bedford St, 90x92.7; Thomas J. Hewitt against Samuel Hillman, owner; Embury McLean, contractor owner..... 90
103D ST, n w corner of Broadway, 76.4x118; Anthony Schwoerer against the Metropolitan Investment Company, owner and contractor..... 1,288
CLARK AV, s e corner of 65th St, 100x100.5; Wear & Hodgetts against Edward W. Candee, owner and contractor. 2,437
80TH ST, 13 East; Wear & Hodgetts against Samuel Haas, owner; Edward W. Candee, contractor..... 368
116TH ST, 309 to 373 West; Cassidy & Son Manufacturing Company against Elizabeth Moore, owner and contractor..... 839
WEBSTER AV, s e corner of St. Paul's Place, 26.2x100x32x100.2; Rosa Pisciotta against George H. Anderson, owner and contractor; William H. Torstrick, contractor..... 470
WEBSTER AV, s e corner of St. Paul's Place, 26.2x100x32x100.2; Joseph Bologna against George H. Anderson, owner and contractor; William H. Torstrick, contractor..... 175
WEBSTER AV, n e corner of St. Paul's Place, 24.6x90; Joseph Bologna against George H. Anderson, owner and contractor; William H. Torstrick, contractor..... 349
WEBSTER AV, n e corner of St. Paul's Place, 24.6x90; Rosa Pisciotta against George H. Anderson, owner and contractor; William H. Torstrick, contractor..... 129
WENDOVER AV, s e corner of Brook Av, 26x104.9; Joseph Bologna against George H. Anderson and William H. Torstrick, owners and contractors..... 151
WENDOVER AV, s e corner of Brook Av, 26x104.9; Giuseppe Rapisarda against George H. Anderson and William H. Torstrick, owners and contractors..... 364
WENDOVER AV, s e corner of Brook Av, 26x104.9; Rosa Pisciotta against George H. Anderson and William H. Torstrick, owners and contractors..... 345

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 103d St, 76.4x118; James T. Galligan against Metropolitan Investment Company and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. H. K. Blauvelt.
GERARD AV, e s, 181 ft n of Juliet St, 27x80; John Leonard against Mary A. Rourke, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. McAdam.
LEROY ST, 47; Max Bouck against Emilie Hecht, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. B. Davis.
SHIEL ST, s s, Lot 774, and westerly ⅓ of Lot 775, on map of Laconia Park, 24th Ward, 33.4x100; New York Building-Loan Banking Company against Fred D. and Ellen F. King, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Trapnell.
3D AV, n w corner of 43d St, 25.1x100; John E. Stillwell against Elizabeth T. Kennedy, (action to recover amount, &c.;) attorney, W. H. Seibert.
88TH ST, n s, 86 ft e of 1st Av, 20x125.10; Benigno S. Suarez against Margaret Brennan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Weekes Brothers.
120TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Edward W. Cunningham against Michael Hanlon, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Gantz, Neier & McKenzie.
124TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Broadway, 100x100.11; Frederick G. Potter against Lewis F. Mortimer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney W. C. Arnold.

Killed His Wife and Himself.

MURPHYSBOROUGH, Ill., Nov. 28.—Samuel Coad, ex-Township Treasurer and a prominent citizen, shot and killed his wife to-day and then committed suicide. Domestic troubles are thought to have been the cause.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	72⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	29½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.07 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	5.18
Molasses, O. K. prime	.35
Beef, family	12.75
Beef, hams	24.00
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.40
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.50
Butter, Western creamery	.27

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Flour easy; No. 3 Spring wheat, 60@6c; No. 2 red, 67@68c; No. 2 corn, 31¼@31½c; No. 2 yellow, 31½@32c; No. 2 oats, 23@23¼c; No. 2 white, 25½@25¾c; No. 3 white, 24¾@25¾c; No. 2 rye, 50½c; No. 2 barley, 38@43½c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.39¼; prime timothy seed, $2.47½@$2.52½; mess pork, per barrel, $7.60@$9.55; lard, per 100 lb, $4.80@$5.07½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.80@$5.15; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.15@$5.20; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cut-loaf unchanged; clover, contract, $8@$8.25.

COTTON.—The market for cotton futures made a steady start, with prices 3 to 6 points higher, but soon lost the gain, and for the rest of the day variations were restricted to discouraging narrow limits. The market was finally steady in tone, with quotations net 3 points higher to 2 points lower, latter in the new crop months only. The Liverpool news had been such as to lead friends of the market here to expect a much greater advance on the opening, and in their disappointment many disposed of a considerable portion of their staple. Commission houses in particular were liberal sellers. Feeble efforts were made by the bear crowd soon after the opening to dislodge supposedly weak long stuff, but comparatively little headway was made; the attempt was subsequently abandoned, and attention given to covering preparatory to Thursday's holiday. An advance of 3 to 3½ points in futures and 9-16d. in spot cotton on the other side was said by reliable private cables to have followed the announcement that Bryson, Cooper & Co. (said to be a very conservative but not large house), had failed. Prospects of continued light receipts in the cotton belt were reported to have added to the unhappy position of shorts abroad. The local trade did not attach special importance to the suspension of the house named above, but was influenced by the straggling way in which cotton was coming into sight and the increasing evidence that the total yield will be far inside of the 10,000,000-bale mark, and possibly less than 9,000,000 bales. Press and private dispatches from spot cotton centres reported higher prices. Demand was far in excess of offerings, with holders confidently looking forward to 8c. cotton. Spot cotton closed steady, with quotations on the basis of 7 13-16c for middling upland and 8 1-16c for middling Gulf. Total sales were 849 bales. Southern spot markets were officially reported by wire as follows: Mobile quiet, ⅛c higher, at 7¼c; Savannah quiet and firm at 7¼c; Charleston firm, 1-16c higher, at 7¼c; Baltimore nominal at 7¾c; Augusta steady at 7½c; Memphis firm at 7⅞c; St. Louis firm at 7¾c; Wilmington steady at 7¼c; Norfolk firm, 1-16c higher, at 7⅛c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	7.53	7.53	7.48	7.48@7.49
December	7.56	7.56	7.50	7.50@7.51
January	7.60	7.60	7.54	7.56@7.57
February	7.59	7.60	7.57	7.57@7.59
March	7.62	7.63	7.56	7.59@7.60
April	7.63	7.63	7.60	7.60@7.62
May	7.65	7.65	7.60	7.62@7.63
June	7.65	7.65	7.61	7.62@7.63
July	7.66	7.66	7.61	7.63@7.64
August	7.60	7.61	7.56	7.58@7.59
September	7.15	7.15	7.13	7.15@7.16
October	6.98	7.00	6.98	6.98@6.99

WOOL.—LONDON, Nov. 28.—When the sixth and last series of the 1899 wool auction sales opened, the salesroom was packed and the bidding was animated. The offerings amounted to 10,179 bales, composed largely of new clip merinos, which were taken eagerly by the Continent against the home trade bidding. Medium and coarse cross-bred sold briskly to Yorkshire, and America secured a few of irregular qualities. There was less demand for scoured. Slipes were readily disposed of at full rates. A small supply of South African wools met a great request, principally for the Continent, and brought 10 per cent. advance. Other advances were fine cross-breds 15 per cent., medium cross-breds 15 and occasionally 20 per cent., and scoured 12½ to 15 per cent. The following are the sales in detail: New South Wales, 1,500 bales; scoured, 10d@2s 5d. Queensland, 2,700 bales; scoured, 1s 8d@2s 4½d; greasy, 1s 1d@1s 3d. Victoria, 700 bales; scoured, 11½d@2s 7½d; greasy, 7½@10d. South Australia, 1,200 bales; scoured, 2s 1½d; greasy, 8d@1s 9½d. West Australia, 400 bales; scoured,

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. CHARLES HEPS and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, N. Y. C.

HAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAVAUD K. HAWLEY, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 8th, 1899. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, L. DEAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je14-1aw6mW

HUME, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HUME, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1899. ELIZABETH H. HUME, Executrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

JANE REDFIELD TURNURE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE REDFIELD TURNURE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 21 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1899.
LAWRENCE TURNURE, JR.,
JEANNIE TURNURE MALLERY,
GEORGE E. TURNURE,
Executors.
ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, 21 Broad Street, New York. je14-1aw6mW

GLOVER, THOMAS JAMES.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Louisa T. Glover, Thomas G. Barry, Edward B. Barry, James A. Glover, Wellina M. Reynaud, Edward G. Glover, Henry W. B. Glover, Frederick R. Glover, Louisa T. Glover, John M. Glover, Agnes Glover, and Mary Benedict, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of THOMAS JAMES GLOVER, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Louisa T. Glover of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing and two codicils thereto, relating to both real and personal property, duly made and executed the last will and testament of Thomas James Glover, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 30th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
T. G. BARRY, Atty. for Petitioner, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. n15-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BAIZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, their attorneys, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1899.
ADOLPH PEREIRA,
EMILY M. BAIZ,
Executors.
CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. aug9-1aw6mW

LOGUE, ELIZABETH A. C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH A. C. LOGUE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz.: the office of Darlington & Jenkins, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1899. JOHN LOGUE, Administrator. DARLINGTON & JENKINS, Att'ys for Adm'r, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. s27-1aw6mW

SHEIBLE, ALBERT E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT E. SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Horwitz and Samuels, at No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1899. NATHAN SALSBURY, Executor. HORWITZ AND SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je21-1aw6mW

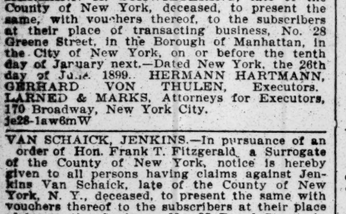
SCHWIETERING, HERMANN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMANN H. SCHWIETERING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 28 Greene Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of June, 1899. HERMANN HARTMANN, GERHARD VON THULEN, Executors. LARNED & MARKS, Attorneys for Executors, 170 Broadway, New York City. je28-1aw6mW

VAN SCHAICK, JENKINS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jenkins Van Schaick, late of the County of New York, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.
Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1899.
JOHN B. VAN SCHAICK,
SINGLETON VAN SCHAICK,
Executors.
JOHN D. KERNAN, Attorney for Executors, 39 Liberty St., New York City. je28-1aw6mW

WILLIAMS, EDWARD T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD T. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, as their place of transacting business at the office of Mayhew & Fox, No. 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of October, 1899. JOHANNA M. WILLIAMS, Administratrix; JAMES S. MEADE, Administrator. CHARLES FOX, Attorney for Administrators, No. 3 Broad Street, New York. o25-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THOMAS B. WATSON, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. JACKSON and others, Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All those certain lots of land known and distinguished as Lots Numbers Fifty-seven and Fifty-eight on a map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1896, entitled "Map of Cebrie Park, in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, and made by Robert L. Waters, City Surveyor, 9 Chambers Street, New York, August 17th, 1896."
Dated New York November 25th, 1899.
EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.
ARNOW & CRYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 150 Nassau Street, New York, Manhattan.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is unknown:

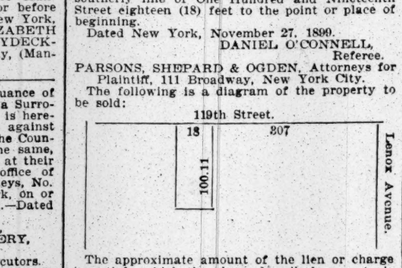


The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $901.51, with interest thereon from the 18th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $246.75-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $28.44-100 and interest.
Dated New York, 25th day of November, 1899.
EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.
n29-2aw8wW&F&dec21

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York, as guardian, &c., plaintiff, against JOSEPH K. E. POYNTON and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-second day of November, 1899, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the twenty-fourth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twentieth day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street distant three hundred and seven feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street with the westerly line of Lenox Avenue, running thence southwardly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Streets; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Nineteenth Street eighteen (18) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Lenox Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and thence eastwardly and along the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, November 27, 1899.
DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Referee.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

119th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $15,712.50, with interest thereon from the 18th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $327.08 with interest from the 24th day of November, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $370.30 and interest.
Dated New York, November 29, 1899.
DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Referee.
n29-2aw3wW&S&d20

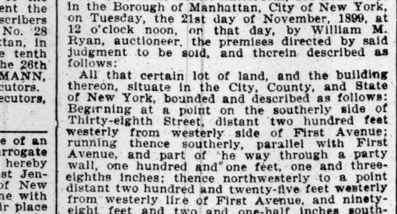
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against JOSEPH K. E. POYNTON and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-second day of November, 1899, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the twenty-fourth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twentieth day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street distant three hundred and seven feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street with the westerly line of Lenox Avenue, running thence southwardly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Streets; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Nineteenth Street eighteen (18) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Lenox Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and thence eastwardly and along the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, November 27th, 1899.
DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Referee.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

119th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $15,712.50, with interest thereon from the 18th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $329.66, with interest from the 24th day of November, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $345.50 and interest.
Dated New York, November 29th, 1899.
DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Referee.
n29-2aw3wW&S&d20

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDMOND R. SMITH, as executor and trustee of the estate of Ruel Smith, deceased, plaintiff, against HENRY C. MINER and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 21st day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot of land, and the building thereon, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from westerly side of First Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with First Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and one feet, one and three-eighths inches; thence northwesterly to a point distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from westerly line of First Avenue, and ninety-eight feet and two and one-half inches southerly from the southerly line of Thirty-eighth Street; thence northerly, again parallel with First Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight feet, two and one-half inches to the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.
Said premises being known by street No. 332 East Thirty-eighth Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, October 28, 1899.
EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.
WILSON, BARKER & WILSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number being No. 332 East 38th Street.

East 38th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $19,615.14, with interest thereon from October 24, 1899, together with costs, disbursements, and allowance amounting to $472.74 and interest thereon from October 24, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $697.76 and interest.—Dated New York, October 28, 1899.
EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.
The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, December 5, 1899, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, November 21, 1899.
EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.
n22-2aw2wW&F&d5

SURROGATE NOTICES.

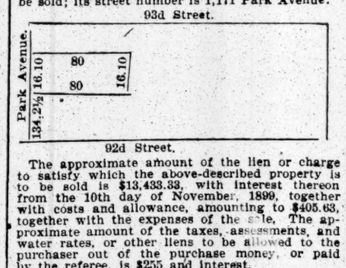
MORRIS, BRIDGET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bridget Morris, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. JOHN MORRIS, Administrator.
D. M. Wight, Attorney for Administrator, 61 Park Row, New York City. n15-1aw6mW

PRITZ, CHRISTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTINE PRITZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER and ANTONY HAHN, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys, 30 Broad St., N. Y. City. je14-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, GEORGE SCHAETTLER, and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Park Avenue distant one hundred and thirty-four feet two and one-half inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said easterly side of Park Avenue with the northerly side of Ninety-second Street, running thence easterly parallel with Ninety-second Street and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty feet; thence northerly parallel with Park Avenue sixteen feet ten inches; thence westerly again parallel with Ninety-second Street eighty feet to the easterly side of Park Avenue; thence southerly along said easterly side of Park Avenue sixteen feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning.
The premises above described are situated in Section 5, Block 1,521, upon the land map of the City of New York.
Dated New York, November 21st, 1899.
DAVID McCLURE, Referee.
GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Plaintiff in Person, 18 Wall Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,169 Park Avenue.

93d Street.



92d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,433.33, with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $405.63, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $255 and interest.
Dated New York, 21st day of November, 1899.
DAVID McCLURE, Referee.
n22-2aw3wW&F&d14

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, Carl Gutmann, and others, Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 16th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Park Avenue distant one hundred and thirty-four feet two and one-half inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said easterly side of Park Avenue with the northerly side of Ninety-second Street, running thence easterly parallel with Ninety-second Street and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty feet; thence northerly parallel with Park Avenue sixteen feet ten inches; thence westerly again parallel with Ninety-second Street eighty feet to the easterly side of Park Avenue; thence southerly along said easterly side of Park Avenue sixteen feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning.
The premises above described are situated in Section 5, Block 1,521, upon the land map of the City of New York.
Dated New York, November 21, 1899.
DAVID McCLURE, Referee.
GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Plaintiff in Person, 18 Wall Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,169 Park Avenue.

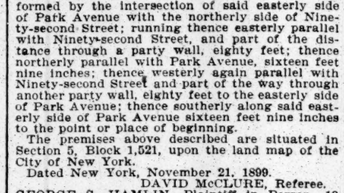
93d Street.

92d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,433.33, with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $408.53-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $245 and interest.
Dated New York, 21st day of November, 1899.
DAVID McCLURE, Referee.
n22-2aw3wW&F&d14

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ABRAHAM B. ODELL, as executor of the last will and testament of Jacob D. Odell, deceased, plaintiff, against TERENCE KIERNAN and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, I, the undersigned, the referee appointed therein, will sell at public auction at the City Hall of the City of New York, on Thursday, the fifth day of December, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:
All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the City of New York, and bounded and containing as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-third Street distant eighty feet ten inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Ninth Avenue (now Columbus Avenue) and Ninety-third Street; running thence easterly along Ninety-third street nineteen feet two inches, thence southerly parallel with Ninth Avenue (now Columbus Avenue) one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with Ninety-third Street nineteen feet two inches; thence northerly parallel with Ninth Avenue (now Columbus Avenue) one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning. The westerly side wall of said building being a party wall.
Dated New York, November 11th, 1899.
CARLOS C. ALDEN, Referee.
DE GROVE & ERIKSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 145 Nassau Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

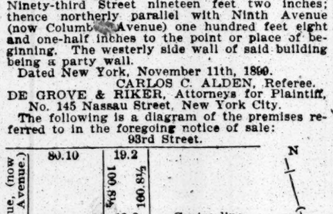
93rd Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is eighteen thousand five hundred and fifty-five 81-100 dollars, with interest from the 28th day of October, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to the sum of $370.00, with interest from the 5th day of November, 1899, and the expenses of this sale, and the approximate amount for taxes and water rates upon the same property is $450.00, with interest thereon to be added.
CARLOS C. ALDEN, Referee.

29 AND 31 RIDGE STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of Kings.—CATHARINE FINLEY, an incompetent person, by Maria Cronin, committee of her person and estate, plaintiff, against JOSEPH FINLEY et al., defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 2d day of June, 1899, and an order duly made and entered and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1899, amending and modifying said interlocutory judgment, I, the undersigned, the referee in said interlocutory judgment and amending order named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 7th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:
All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, which for building purposes erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth (159th) Street, distant ninety-eight (98) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street and Courtlandt Avenue; thence running northerly parallel with Courtlandt Avenue, one hundred and one (101) feet; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street eight and one-half inches; thence on a southeasterly line about ten feet and six inches to a point distant eighty-eight feet eight and one-half inches northerly from the northerly line of Ninety-fourth Street; thence northerly, parallel with Third Avenue, twelve feet; thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-fourth Street thirty-nine feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning. The westerly side wall of said building being a party wall.
Dated New York, November 10th, 1899.
HERBERT S. OGDEN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for defendant Lilienthal, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Broome Street.



Said premises are now subject to the lien of a certain mortgage, the approximate aggregate amount of which mortgage, with accrued interest, is $16,377.58. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates upon said premises is $1,160.45.
Dated New York, November 16th, 1899.
HERBERT S. OGDEN, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, Carl Gutmann, and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Park Avenue distant one hundred and thirty-four feet two and one-half inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said easterly side of Park Avenue with the northerly side of Ninety-second Street, running thence easterly parallel with Ninety-second Street and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty feet; thence northerly parallel with Park Avenue sixteen feet ten inches; thence westerly again parallel with Ninety-second Street eighty feet to the easterly side of Park Avenue; thence southerly along said easterly side of Park Avenue sixteen feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning.
The premises above described are situated in Section 5, Block 1,521, upon the land map of the City of New York.
Dated New York, November 21st, 1899.
DAVID McCLURE, Referee.
GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Plaintiff in Person, 18 Wall Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,169 Park Avenue.

93d Street.

92d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,433.33, with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $408.53-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $245 and interest.
Dated New York, 21st day of November, 1899.
DAVID McCLURE, Referee.
n22-2aw3wW&F&d14

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ABRAHAM B. ODELL, as executor of the last will and testament of Jacob D. Odell, deceased, plaintiff, against TERENCE KIERNAN and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, I, the undersigned, the referee appointed therein, will sell at public auction at the City Hall of the City of New York, on Thursday, the fifth day of December, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:
All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the City of New York, and bounded and containing as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-third Street distant eighty feet ten inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Ninth Avenue (now Columbus Avenue) and Ninety-third Street; running thence easterly along Ninety-third street nineteen feet two inches, thence southerly parallel with Ninth Avenue (now Columbus Avenue) one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with Ninety-third Street nineteen feet two inches; thence northerly parallel with Ninth Avenue (now Columbus Avenue) one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning. The westerly side wall of said building being a party wall.
Dated New York, November 11th, 1899.
CARLOS C. ALDEN, Referee.
DE GROVE & ERIKSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 145 Nassau Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

93rd Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is eighteen thousand five hundred and fifty-five 81-100 dollars, with interest from the 28th day of October, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to the sum of $370.00, with interest from the 5th day of November, 1899, and the expenses of this sale, and the approximate amount for taxes and water rates upon the same property is $450.00, with interest thereon to be added.
CARLOS C. ALDEN, Referee.

29 AND 31 RIDGE STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of Kings.—CATHARINE FINLEY, an incompetent person, by Maria Cronin, committee of her person and estate, plaintiff, against JOSEPH FINLEY et al., defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 2d day of June, 1899, and an order duly made and entered and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1899, amending and modifying said interlocutory judgment, I, the undersigned, the referee in said interlocutory judgment and amending order named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 7th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:
All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, which for building purposes erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth (159th) Street, distant ninety-eight (98) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street and Courtlandt Avenue; thence running northerly parallel with Courtlandt Avenue, one hundred and one (101) feet; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street eight and one-half inches; thence on a southeasterly line about ten feet and six inches to a point distant eighty-eight feet eight and one-half inches northerly from the northerly line of Ninety-fourth Street; thence northerly, parallel with Third Avenue, twelve feet; thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-fourth Street thirty-nine feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning. The westerly side wall of said building being a party wall.
Dated New York, November 10th, 1899.
HERBERT S. OGDEN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for defendant Lilienthal, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

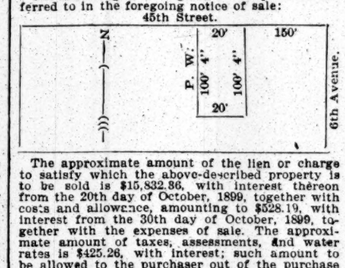
Broome Street.

Said premises are now subject to the lien of a certain mortgage, the approximate aggregate amount of which mortgage, with accrued interest, is $16,377.58. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates upon said premises is $1,160.45.
Dated New York, November 16th, 1899.
HERBERT S. OGDEN, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—Place of Trial.—CHARLES WEINBERG, plaintiff, against SARAH M. HUNT and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 29th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that lot of land, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, with the buildings thereon, described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street and the westerly side of Sixth Avenue, and running thence southerly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet four (4) inches; thence westerly, parallel with Forty-fifth Street, twenty (20) feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Sixth Avenue, and part of the way through the middle of a party wall, one hundred (100) feet four (4) inches to the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street; and thence easterly, along the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street twenty (20) feet to the point of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less; said premises being known as No. 110 West Forty-fifth Street.
Dated New York, November 3rd, 1899.
ARTHUR D. TRUAX, Referee.
LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

45th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,832.36, with interest thereon from the 20th day of October, 1899, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $628.19, with interest from the 30th day of October, 1899, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $425.26, with inter

MOLINEUX JURY NOW TEN

Session for To-night Threatened Unless Completed To-day.

WALL STREET MAN IN THE BOX

The Opinions of Talesmen Belittling Handwriting Experts Are Heard Again.

At the close of the session in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, where Roland B. Molineux is on trial for the murder by poison of Katherine J. Adams in December last, there were ten jurors in the box who are to try the issues which shall determine the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. Two of these jurors were chosen during the day, and there is now a fair chance that the jury will be complete when court adjourns to-day, in which case the Recorder will adjourn until Monday next and the taking of testimony will begin on the fourth week of the trial.

Up to 5:30 o'clock last night but one juror had been chosen out of seventy-five talesmen examined, and the Recorder gave evidence that the course of affairs was not to his liking. He announced that court would adjourn to-day until Monday only in the event of the jury being completed, and that he would hold night sessions until the jury box was full. Fifteen minutes later the tenth juror was chosen and the Recorder then decided, in deference to the attorneys, to adjourn court until to-day. There will, however, be a session to-night unless the jury is completed.

The first juror chosen yesterday was Frederick Billings, a broker at 15 Wall Street, where he is a member of the firm of W. D. Barber & Co. Mr. Billings lives at 279 Madison Avenue and is unmarried. He is a graduate of the University of Vermont, a member of the Sigma Phi fraternity, of the University, Union League, and Lawyers' Clubs. He is also a nephew of the late Gen. Billings of Boston, who was prominently identified with the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and after whom the town of Billings, Mon., is named. Mr. Billings was nervous under examination, and although he was plainly averse to sitting as a juror he, like Juror Feist, declined to make any of the numerous excuses to which the other talesmen had resorted. He said finally that he knew of no reason why he would not make a fair and impartial juror, and both sides eagerly accepted him. He took the ninth seat in the box.

Manheim Brown, who manages a millinery establishment owned by his wife at 778 Eighth Avenue, and who resides at 301 West Forty-fifth Street, was chosen late in the afternoon. Mr. Brown answered all questions satisfactorily. He is a member of no clubs or societies. He took the tenth seat in the box.

Mr. Weeks succeeded again yesterday in getting from some of the talesmen their opinions concerning the testimony of handwriting experts, and this line of questioning had a very disquieting effect on Mr. Osborne. At one stage of the proceedings Thomas Reilly, a wholesale milliner, of 20 Bond Street, came near being accepted until he was asked finally whether there was any reason why he would not serve impartially. He said there was, and gave as the reason that he had heard that certain expert testimony was to be introduced in the case. His experience had taught him, he said, to give absolutely no credence to the testimony of writing experts, and nothing the Court would say would move him from that stand. Mr. Weeks took advantage of this talesman's state of mind to get his views thoroughly before the other jurors.

In two other instances Mr. Osborne challenged peremptorily because the talesmen said they had a slight prejudice against the testimony of handwriting experts, although both of these talesmen had told Recorder Goff that they would give such weight to that class of evidence as he instructed them it was entitled to. Mr. Osborne, however, took no chances. Another seemingly satisfactory juror was also challenged by Mr. Osborne because he said that his employer was a friend of Morris Hermann, the Newark employer of the prisoner.

A determined effort was made yesterday to get rid of jurors who had prejudices against capital punishment or circumstantial evidence, the lawyers for both sides agreeing on this plan. During the day 84 talesmen were examined, an average of about 14 an hour. During the whole trial 440 talesmen have been questioned and 10 found acceptable as jurors.

Molineux appeared in fine fettle yesterday, and he smiled almost continuously during the day. The only time that he appears really serious is when he is asked to rise and confront a chosen juror. Even at those times it is noticeable that the juror seems much more impressed with the solemnity of the occasion than does the man who is on trial for his life. Gen. Molineux attended his son throughout the day, and has as yet shown no signs of fatigue. The trial goes on to-day at 10:30 o'clock.

WOMAN KILLED BY TROLLEY CAR

Fatal Accident on Vernon Avenue, Long Island City.

An unidentified woman, apparently about thirty-five years of age, was cut to pieces at 7 o'clock yesterday morning by a trolley car of the New York and Queens County Line, at Vernon Avenue and Eighth Street, Long Island City. The car is said to have been going at a terrific rate of speed when it hit her. It was bound for Long Island City from Ravenswood. There was a car bound from Long Island City at the corner where the accident occurred, and in avoiding that the woman stepped in front of the one which struck her.

The woman wore a dark coat, black waist, red skirt, black fedora hat, and a dark veil. Her attire indicated that she was a working woman. Her body was removed to Hick's morgue on Jackson Avenue. The motorman, James Killier, and Conductor Walter Smith were arrested. The car had no fender.

POLICE CAPTAINS TRANSFERRED.

Order Affects Six in Manhattan and Four Elsewhere.

Chief of Police Devery yesterday afternoon transferred six Captains and eight Sergeants in this borough and four Captains and two Roundsmen in Brooklyn and Queens. In this borough the changes are:

Capt. Martens, from Grand Central Station to Alexander Avenue; Capt. Walsh, from Alexander Avenue to West Twentieth Street, from which station he was transferred about a month before election; Capt. Schmittberger, from West Twentieth Street to West One Hundredth Street; Capt. Stalnkamp, from West One Hundredth Street to West Sixty-eighth Street; Capt. Stephenson, from Macdougal Street to Mulberry Street; Capt. Albertson, from Mulberry Street to Macdougal Street; Sergt. George Brennan was placed in command of the Grand Central Station; Acting Capt. Frank Kear of West Sixty-eighth Street was remanded to regular Sergeant's duty.

Other transfers were: Capt. Hickman, from Flushing to Jamaica; Capt. Wohlfarth, from Jamaica to Flushing; Capt. Kreuscher, from Newtown to Rockaway Beach, and Capt. White from Rockaway Beach to Newtown.

Chief Devery had transferred Capt. Buckholz from Canarsie to Jamaica, but later countermanded the order.

The transfers went into effect at 6 o'clock last night. Chief Devery said that they were made for police reasons and for the good of the service.

Appeals for Charity.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $100 to provide shelter for a woman who must be dependent until an operation is performed. The society also appeals for $100 to pay three months' board in the country for two lads coming into manhood, but of consumptive tendencies. Also two heavy overcoats for these young men are much needed. Any contributions for these cases sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be publicly acknowledged.

Ex-Mayor Gleason Fined $100.

Ex-Mayor Gleason was yesterday found guilty of assault in the Court of Special Sessions at Jamaica, and fined $100, which he paid. He was tried on the complaint of Magistrate Healy, who alleged that on Oct. 28, while he was in Miller's Hotel, in Long Island City, Gleason walked up to him, called him names, struck him, and then spat in his face.

When you "catch cold," if the doctor isn't handy, take JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

LIGHTING CONTRACTS LEGAL.

Appellate Division Ignores the Municipal Assembly's Claim of Authority to Interfere.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the Second Department, yesterday handed down an opinion reversing the decision of Justice Maddox restraining Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies from entering into contracts with gas and electric companies for the lighting of streets and public buildings. As soon as word of the decision reached the office of Corporation Counsel Whalen, the latter advised Commissioner Kearny that he could now go ahead and consummate certain contracts, which had been delayed by reason of the litigation.

In the opinion of the Appellate Division, which was written by Justice Bartlett and concurred in by the other members of the court, it was held that "any public work or improvement, within the cognizance or control of any one or more of the departments of the Commissioners who constitute the Board of Public Improvements, or which may be the subject of a contract, must first be duly authorized by resolution of the Board of Public Improvements." No allusion is made to the Municipal Assembly's asserted right of concurrent jurisdiction. This ruling sustains the contention of Mr. Whalen, who had previously held that the Municipal Assembly had no such right as it claimed. The result of this decision is that the city can now contract for lighting without reference to the local legislative body. There has been no such contract in effect since Jan. 1 last, and the lighting of the streets and public buildings has only been done because the companies, relying upon Mr. Whalen's opinion, felt that the courts would eventually decide as he had.

The fight over the lighting contracts began in the Municipal Assembly in December, 1898, when Commissioner Kearny submitted to that body a resolution of the Board of Public Improvements authorizing him to let contracts for lighting. For several months this resolution was held up through the efforts of Brooklyn members, and then Commissioner Kearny asked Mr. Whalen what he should do. The Corporation Counsel advised him to advertise for bids and let the contracts without regard to the Municipal Assembly. After the bids had been opened and before the contracts had been signed, Commissioner Kearny was restrained from completing them. Justice Maddox made the injunction permanent, and the appeal just decided was taken. The contracts, though not consummated, were practically let, and, according to Mr. Whalen, there is no need for further delay. Whether the lighting companies will be willing to enter into these contracts, which are dated May 22, at the rates which prevailed then, is another matter, but Commissioner Kearny assumes that they will.

The amount involved in this decision is $2,600,000, but Mr. Whalen regards it as of even greater importance than those figures indicate, as it settles the question as to whether or not the Municipal Assembly has the right to interfere with the purchase by the city of supplies.

COUNCILMEN MUST PAY FINES.

Five Found Guilty of Contempt and Mr. Brice's Case Referred.

The motion made on behalf of Stewart M. Brice and five other Councilmen, before Justice Scott, to set aside the writs of mandamus issued last July requiring them, as members of the Council, to vote for the resolution approving the issue of corporate stock for the new Hall of Records, was denied yesterday. Justice Scott said it did not appear that any appeal had been taken, and the motion was evidently intended as a method of reviewing the order. The writ having been obeyed, and certain Councilmen who refused to obey it having been punished for contempt, and their conviction affirmed by the Appellate Division, and the bonds having been issued, the Court held that the whole question as to the propriety of the issue of the order, if it remained a question at all, was a purely academic and abstract one.

Councilman Brice claimed that he could not be punished for contempt because he did not vote for the objectionable resolution of July 25, and because he was not served with the peremptory mandamus until at the moment the Council was adjourning, so that he had no opportunity to obey it. Justice Scott holds that the first excuse is invalid, and he directs a reference to take evidence upon the questions of fact as to when the writ was served upon Mr. Brice, and whether he knew that the mandamus had been issued. The motion to punish Mr. Brice is directed to stand over until the coming in of the report of the referee on these points.

Justice Scott directs that Councilmen Benjamin J. Bodine, William J. Hyland, Joseph F. O'Grady, George B. Christman, and David O'Grady, George B. Christman, and David L. Van Nostrand, whose cases have been passed upon by the Appellate Division, be adjudged guilty of contempt as charged, and each is fined $100.

MR. BRIDGES PUGNACIOUS.

Brooklyn Alderman Again Occupies the Centre of the Stage.

Alderman James J. Bridges of Brooklyn, who has kept in the background for some time, occupied the centre of the stage at yesterday's session of the board with such success that he prevented considerable legislation and almost nullified the most active efforts of his colleagues, who felt that it was time the board showed some results.

The first matter that incurred the displeasure of Mr. Bridges was a resolution authorizing a bond issue of $300,000 for an addition to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

"Who called this yere resolution up?" Mr. Bridges shouted.

"I did," responded Mr. McKeever, "It's in my district."

"I don't care whose district it is," shouted Mr. Bridges. "I ain't goin' to set here in my seat an' let the people's money be taken away from them."

Mr. McKeever expressed his regret that he had not taken Mr. Bridges into his confidence, but Mr. Bridges persisted in his objection to the consideration of the resolution, and it went over.

Having obstructed this legislation, Mr. Bridges returned to the fray, equipped to battle with a communication from Bridge Commissioner Shea, asking permission to contract for boring for the two proposed bridges over the East River. Mr. Shea appeared in person and explained the necessity for these borings.

"It's all right what the Commissioner says," Mr. Bridges shouted, "but I say right here that I ain't goin' to vote for no bridge that will end in Hudson Avenue, (Brooklyn.) When the Brooklyn Bridge was built, lots of property was destructed. I own a small piece of property in that street. It's all I've got in the world, and I don't want it destructed. The Uhlmann Company has made borings over there, and it owns a franchise that the city'll have to buy, and the city'll git the worst of it."

The resolution failed of passage, and then Alderman McCall reminded his colleagues that if the money was not expended by Jan. 1 it would revert to the general fund. "Then," said Mr. McCall, "the hayseeders up the State will come down here and tell us where to put our bridges." The matter went over for a week.

Bridge Commissioner Shea also asked leave to advertise for bids for the construction of the two proposed bridges. One will extend from Sixtieth Street over Blackwell's Island to Long Island City. The other will extend from Pike Slip in this borough to Washington Street, Brooklyn. The communication was referred to the Committee on Bridges and Tunnels.

$4,000 Job for Alexander McKinny.

Municipal Justice-elect John J. Walsh has resigned his place as an Assistant Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn, and Alexander McKinny has been appointed to fill the vacancy. The salary of the position is $4,000 a year. Mr. McKinny was one of Edward M. Shepard's lieutenants in the Reform Democracy, and served for several years as Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in Brooklyn.

State Taxes Paid by the City.

A report of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, which was made public yesterday, shows the amount of the State taxes paid into the State Treasury by New York City to be $12,372,780. Of this sum $6,259,322 was direct and $6,113,258 was indirect taxes. The city, according to the report, pays 69 per cent. of the entire tax levied in the State.

Deputy Auditor Ordered to Move.

Deputy Auditor Clair of Queens Borough yesterday received orders from Controller Coler to pack up the effects of the office in Long Island City and remove to the Controller's office, in Manhattan. This is in pursuance of the Controller's plan of centralizing the work of his office.

MAZET COMMITTEE'S WORK

Inquiry Resumed Into the Affairs of Col. Gardiner's Office.

SHOOTING OF MICHAEL LEYDEN

Moss Tries to Show His Assailant Was Released Because Colored Men Voted Against Mazet.

The Mazet committee resumed its inquiry into the affairs of the District Attorney's office yesterday, with special reference to the dismissal of defendants in murder cases where Assistant District Attorney McIntyre appeared for the State and his son, Glanvil G. McIntyre, and John Palmieri for the defense.

Before calling witnesses, Mr. Moss took occasion to refer to Col. Gardiner's statement characterizing the committee's witnesses as "abandoned characters," and noted an exception to it. Then Mr. Moss called for Glanvil G. McIntyre. Mr. McIntyre failed to respond to his name. It transpired later through the testimony of Isaac Ringle, a process server, that Mr. McIntyre was served with a subpoena Monday evening.

"I served the subpoena upon him," said Ringle, "and told him it was from the Mazet committee. He said, 'I suppose so; I won't come.'"

The name of John Palmieri was called later. There was no response. "The absence of some of these witnesses is more eloquent than their testimony," observed Mr. Moss.

Mr. Moss took up during the afternoon the case of Michael Leyden, who was shot and killed by Dudley Smith, a colored politician, in a saloon at 62 Amsterdam Avenue, which is in Mr. Mazet's district. The case was removed from General Sessions to the Supreme Court Oct. 16, and tried Nov. 2 by Justice Fursman and a jury, Assistant District Attorney McIntyre appearing for the prosecution. Lawyer O'Hare in this case appeared for the defendant. Smith put up the plea of self-defense.

Edward J. Featherstone, an eye-witness, detailed the story of the shooting, and said that no blow was struck; that Smith shot Leyden as the result of a word quarrel. The case was called on the Friday before election, the witness said, but adjourned until the day after, "when the Assistant District Attorney said something to the Judge and another lawyer spoke to him, and the prisoner was discharged."

It transpired that the case was finished as to the witnesses and summing up on Friday, and that the jury was allowed to separate until the day after election when Mr. McIntyre is said to have held a conversation with Justice Fursman, and a verdict of not guilty was returned, the members of the jury never having left their seats.

Mr. Moss asked the witness if he knew anything about a meeting at the Pontiac Club, a colored club at 81 Amsterdam Avenue, which was attended by colored people and at which Policeman Kelley kept the door. Featherstone said he did.

"Kelley told me," he added, "that a man said at that meeting that if the colored people voted the right way Smith would get off. If they voted the other way he would go to the electric chair." Featherstone said he had known the officer for seven years.

"Well," said the witness, "things went the right way and Smith walked the streets a free man right after election."

Policeman Kelley was the next witness, and when asked if he was at the Pontiac Club any evening before election, replied: "No. Nowhere near it."

"Did you ever tell Featherstone that the colored members of the club had been promised that Smith would get off if they voted the right way and that he would go to the chair if they did not?" The witness denied he had ever said anything of the kind.

Kelley finally admitted that on Sunday after election Featherstone had come up to him and told him the same thing that Featherstone attributed to the officer. Kelley swore he had never spoken to Featherstone until that night; that Featherstone had lied when he said he had known him for seven years, and that he had never mentioned the Leyden case to him.

"The significant thing about this case is," said Mr. Moss, "that the jury is allowed to separate for several days after the summing up is done and the case is ready for decision. It does not seem that if the District Attorney's office wanted a conviction it would consent to any such proceedings."

Mr. Hoffman here interjected a protest on what he termed an attack by Mr. Moss on Justice Fursman.

Mr. Moss said after adjournment that the colored people in the Nineteenth District had just before the election, when the Republicans counted on their aid, suddenly turned to Tammany. He referred to the mysterious man in the club who had made the promises of immunity for Smith "as a prominent Tammany official in that district."

The hearing will be resumed this morning.

LEGAL NOTES.

TRANSFER TAX.—Justice Bookstaver, in the Supreme Court yesterday, refused the application of the State Controller to reopen the question of imposing a transfer tax upon the bequest of $200,000 made by Maria Louisa Niven, who died in June, 1896, "to my friend and legal adviser, Chauncey M. Depew, as a mark of affection and esteem and in recognition of his devotion to my interests for many years." Mr. Depew and two other legatees were made executors, and the will provided that, in view of the bequests to them, no commissions were to be charged. The appraiser who was appointed by the Surrogate reported that the legacy to Mr. Depew was not subject to tax, and that decision was confirmed by the Surrogate. No appeal was taken, because the Appellate Division had then recently decided that a legacy in payment of a debt due for services rendered the testator was not subject to the transfer tax; but two years ago the Court of Appeals, in passing upon a bequest by Jay Gould to George J. Gould, for services, held that a testamentary transfer in payment of a debt for services was subject to taxation. The Controller then made the present application for a reappraisal, under the law allowing it where the former appraisal was erroneously made. Justice Bookstaver holds that this statute refers to errors of fact, while here the errors were of law, which should have been corrected by appeal.

* * *

SAN REMO HOTEL CONTROVERSY.—Thomas B. Gale, by a written lease, rented from Michael Brennan the San Remo Hotel for ten months at $3,000 a month, and also the surplus income derivable from the conduct of the hotel, to the extent of an additional $1,000 a month. Mr. Gale was to render monthly statements as to the business, and pay as rent the surplus receipts over expenditures as shown by these statements. He paid the entire rent of $3,000 a month and $6,000 on account of surplus income. Mr. Brennan brought suit against Gale, claiming an accounting as to the receipts and expenditures, and, if it were shown there was enough surplus income, payment of the remaining $4,000, or some part of it. Mr. Gale claimed that he and Brennan were in possession as co-partners. After a colloquy on the trial between the Trial Justice and the counsel, the Court declined to go into the question of partnership, or an account stated, but permitted the defendant to show that an alleged arbitration agreement of these and other disputes was still pending. When the evidence on this question was closed, the Justice stated that as the arbitration had not resulted in an award, the plaintiff had the right to withdraw from it, and that the evidence established a withdrawal, and he directed what he called an interlocutory order of reference. The First Appellate Division has directed a reversal, holding that this was not a decision of the action, in whole or in part, as the order directed a reference to take and state the account, specifically excepting the questions of arbitration and an account stated. It was held that the Court should have found that the plaintiff was or was not entitled to an accounting; that the arbitration did or did not affect the plaintiff's right to such accounting, and, generally, upon all the questions submitted. The error was held to be in directing the accounting without deciding that the plaintiff was entitled to it, and without passing upon the question of arbitration, or any of the other questions in the case.

Johannes Slever Acquitted.

Johannes Slever was yesterday acquitted of manslaughter by a jury in the Queens County Court before Judge Moore. He was accused of causing the death of Rudolph Brentzhoff at a picnic in a Maspeth grove on July 16 last.

For to-morrow, all we ask is to supply the "dressing."

Hats for your head; shoes and socks for your feet; under and over-coats for your back; trousers and drawers for your legs; gloves for your hands—any and everything man or boy wears.

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PAPERS FOR A BURIAL STOLEN.

Were in an Overcoat Taken During Church Services.

At the funeral of Michael Treacy, a contractor of 239 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, which was held in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Joseph yesterday, a hat and a new overcoat belonging to Henry P. Davis, the undertaker's assistant, and containing the Board of Health papers and the cemetery lot papers, were taken during the service.

Mr. Davis was obliged to obtain duplicate papers from the Board of Health in a hurry. The overcoat was valued at $40. The papers were later found at Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, but the coat is still misisng.

TRAPPED BY A PRIEST.

Man Caught Breaking Open a Poor Box in a West New York Church.

The Rev. P. D. Lill, rector of Our Lady of Help to Christians Roman Catholic Church, West New York, yesterday surprised a man in the act of breaking open one of the church poor boxes. With the aid of two nuns he promptly closed and locked all the church doors so that the intruder could not escape and then sent for the police.

When arraigned before Recorder Murphy, the prisoner described himself as James Gillen, forty-nine years old, a carpenter, of Philadelphia. He denied that he had stolen anything. Father Lill said this was true because he had emptied the box a few minutes before Gillen broke it open. Gillen was held for further examination.

TAMMANY TO AID DEWEY ARCH.

Mr. Croker Promised Its Support and a Personal Subscription.

"We were assured by Mr. Croker last night, before he went to the boat to go to Europe, that he will see that Tammany Hall will aid us in the Dewey arch," said Mr. Charles Nicoll, Secretary of the Dewey Arch Committee, yesterday. "He said that he would give a personal subscription, and that Tammany Hall will also give us a good round sum."

The Arch Committee now has in its treasury about $140,000 in checks and promissory notes. The Sub-Committee on Arrangements has about $25,000 more. At an executive meeting of the Executive Committee, which will be held next Monday afternoon, additional plans for the raising of the necessary money for the arch will be considered.

THE MERRY GAS WAR.

New Amsterdam People Say Situation Is One of Great Uncertainty.

The merry war of the canvassers for rival gas companies continues in all parts of the city, but there have been no more such pitched battles as the one on Monday in Ludlow Street between Consolidated and New Amsterdam employes. It was admitted yesterday at the office of the New Amsterdam Gas Company that the situation was one of great uncertainty and that nobody could tell how or when the strife would be brought to an end.

It was learned yesterday that the price of gas after Dec. 1 to all the customers of the New Amsterdam Company will not be $1.10, after all. Since the cutting of rates began last Spring that company has made many contracts with consumers, mostly for a period of one year, to supply gas at war prices. By this means many customers were taken away from other companies, and these contracts will be carried out. What is worrying the New Amsterdam people is the report that the Consolidated is now employing the same tactics, and by offering contracts at its low rates is likely to gain many new customers.

DASH INTO CAR KILLS HORSE.

Women Passengers Frightened and Cut by Broken Glass.

A horse owned by P. F. Haggerty of 682 Sixth Avenue, and attached to a butcher's wagon, became frightened at Thirty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon, ran west in Thirty-eighth Street, and, dashing into a north-bound Sixth Avenue car, was almost instantly killed. Thomas McInerny of Eleventh Street, Long Island City, the driver, was delivering goods when the horse ran away.

Many women on the car against which the animal plunged were thrown from their seats and badly frightened. Several of them received cuts on the face by broken window panes.

One of the women, who seemed to be injured more seriously than the others, was taken in charge by one of the street car company's Inspectors and taken down town. She refused to give her name. All the other passengers were placed in another car and continued their journey up town. No arrests were made.

STAMP DEALER ARRESTED.

D. B. Badeau the First in the Business to be Charged with Fraud.

The special agents of the Internal Revenue Department in this city made what they believe to be an extremely important capture yesterday afternoon in the person of David B. Badeau, who has been conducting an establishment for the sale of stamps at 12 Broadway. They seized $5,000 worth of stamps, all Badeau's stock, and Col. Frank G. Thompson, chief of the special agents, says that a number of these were washed, and that the prisoner is unable to give a satisfactory explanation of the way he got them. Badeau was taken to the Federal Building and arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, who held him in default of $5,000 bail till next Tuesday. He said that he was forty-two years old, lived at East Orange, N. J., and had been in the stamp business since July, 1898.

An interesting feature of the case is the fact that Badeau is the first stamp dealer in this country to be arrested on the charge made against him—violation of the Internal Revenue law in the possessing and selling of revenue stamps which had been illegally restored. Col. Thompson said yesterday that he was informed that Badeau had cleared $30,000 by his transactions in washed stamps.

Badeau said that he was accustomed to exchange revenue stamps with clerks and messenger boys from financial houses, and as they would often want different denominations from those they had and he was a little near-sighted they could palm off washed stamps on him without his knowledge.

Yellow Fever on the Burnside.

The United States transport Burnside, from Matanzas, Cienfuegos, and Havana, which arrived yesterday, was detained at Quarantine because of a case of yellow fever aboard. The patient is P. E. Reider, twenty-one years old, a discharged member of the Hospital Corps, who was connected with the Los Animas Hospital in Havana. His home is in Reading, Penn. He was taken ill on Friday last. On the vessel's arrival at Quarantine he was transferred to the Swinburne Island Hospital in a very serious condition. On the Burnside are sixteen cabin and fifty-six other passengers.

Ready to Wear.

Overcoats. with all the perfect points of Custom tailoring.

Gray Whipcord, cut short and full,	$15.00.
Black Cheviot, 3-4 length,	$18.00.
Brown Kersey, silk shoulders and wool body lining,	$20.00.
Gray Mixed Meltons, half silk, half worsted lined,	$25.00.
Black and Blue Kerseys, full silk lined,	$30.00.
Gray Mixed Overcoats, full silk lined—very popular,	$35.00.
Carr's Melton, both blue and black,	$40.00.

Suits from every effective fabric—with every fashion detail observed.

Cheviots and Worsteds, nobby and stylish effects—double-breasted vest,	$15.00.
Fancy Cheviots of stylish combination of colors,	$18 & $20.

Dress and Semi-Dress Suits in most approved materials.

Stores open this evening.

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Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

LADIES' SUIT DEPT.
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TAILOR MADE SUITS, tight fitting, fly front and double breasted, of homespun, camel's-hair, cheviot and Venetian cloth, in medium and dark gray, black, blue, brown, Oxford, castor and tan,

$13.97 and $15.00.

Lately sold at $22 & $25 each.

An extremely good tailor-made Suit, tight fitting and fly front, of cheviot and Venetian cloth, in brown, gray, and tan,

At $8.50

Fully worth $12 and $15 each.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

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"Their various cares in one great point combine,
The business of their lives—it is to dine."
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How true that is just now, when the good cheer, hospitality and feasting culminate in the dining-room—and to have this perfect, one must visit our floors, where in a region enchanted, they may loiter and conjure schemes which will suit the most epicurean taste and yet perfectly suited to modern needs, at factory prices, as you

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AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. No Wednesday Matinée this week. Matinées Thanksgiving Day and Saturday. JOHN DREW | THE TYRANNY OF TEARS

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs, 8:15. MATINEES AT 2. Matinees This Week, Thursday and Saturday. WM. GILLETTE in His New Play, SHERLOCK HOLMES

Charles Frohman's Comedians. Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. This Week, Thursday and Saturday. JULIA MARLOWE | BARBARA FRIETCHIE Special Wed. Mats. Dec. 6 and Dec. 13.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., n'r B'way Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats. Thanksgiving and Saturday. Charles Frohman's Comedians. No Wednesday Mat. This Week. MAKE WAY FOR THE LADIES.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 7:45. Saturday Matinée at 2. Extra Matinée Thanksgiving Day. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD. LAST WEEK BUT ONE, CYRANO DE BERGERAC. WEEK OF DEC. 11TH, REVIVAL OF BEAU BRUMMELL.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Eves., 8:20. Mats. 2. MR. MRS. KENDAL In Their London Success, Mats. Thanksgiving & Sat. Wed. Mats. Begin Dec. 6th The Elder Miss Blossom

KOSTER & BIAL'S. 50c Matinée To-day. Thurs. & Sat. "ROUND NEW YORK" & SherlockHolmesBurlesque SHARKEY, JEFFRIES, CORBETT. Hon. Nicholas Calante To-night.

THE DEWEY East 14th St MATINEE TO-DAY. Broadway Burlesquers McAvoy & May and Great Burlesque.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30 St. Mats. Tues. Thurs. & Sat. Whirl-I-Gig & The Other Way.

14TH ST. THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Great Success of the Quaint Rural Drama, THE DAIRY FARM SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. JULIA ARTHUR in MORE THAN QUEEN Evgs. 8:00. Mat. 2:00. Thurs. & Sat

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Women's Reefers.
Short Jaunty Reefers in rough finished cheviot, deep facings of cloth, Reveres of Peau de Soie, inlaid velvet collar, lined throughout with Black Taffeta,
Special 9.98 Each.

Gloves.
A special lot of three-clasp Suede Gloves, Grays, Tans, Browns and Black,
☞ Worth 1.25
Special 1.00 Pair.

Umbrellas.
Women's Union Silk Umbrellas, regular price 4.00, on sale to-day at
Special 2.98 Each.

Cut Glass Specials.
All choice cuttings, rich and deep.

Water Bottles,	1.48 each
Tumblers to match,	2.65 doz
Oil or Vinegar Cruets,	98c each
Handle Olive Dishes, 6 in.,	1.88 each
Celery Trays,	3.98 each
Bowls, 8 inch,	4.25 each

Pressed Glassware.

Punch Bowls, 12 inch,	75c each
Glasses to match,	60c doz

Sole Leather Suit Cases.
Heavy Sole Leather Suit Cases, linen lined, solid brass lock, straps or catches, also inside straps,
22 inch, 4.75 24 inch, 4.98

Genuine Alligator Traveling Bags.
Leather lined, Vienna handles and brass trimmings, at these special prices.

14 in.	15 in.	16 in	17 in.
3.85	4.20	4.55	4.90

Dinner Sets.
English Porcelain Dinner Sets of 130 pieces, handsome green border patterns, gold traced and gold lined,
Special 23.95 Set.

Turkey Platters.
Handsomely decorated, assorted colors,

20 in.	22 in.	24 in.
2.98	3.98	4.98

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Stag Handle Carvers, pair, 1.35
Stag Handle Carvers, 3 pieces in case 2.98

Roast Pans.
Double Roast Pans of Russia Iron, with nickel ventilator, 3 sizes, all at special prices, 70c, 1.10 and 1.50 Each.

A Large Assortment Chafing Dishes, 5 o'Clock Tea Kettles, Table Gongs, Carving Sets, etc., at Lowest Prices.

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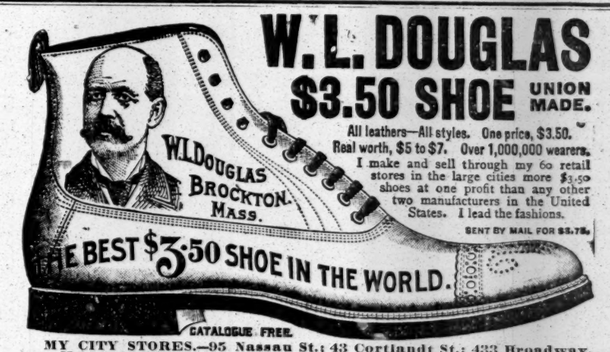

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MENDELSSOHN HALL. PIANO RECITAL BY VLADIMIR ALBERT LOCKWOOD. Wednesday Afternoon, November 29th, 1899, AT 2:30 O'CLOCK. Reserved Seats, $1.00 and $1.50, for sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Sat. Aft., Dec. 2, at 3. CHOPIN RECITAL. VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN LAST RECITAL. Res. seats $1, $1.50, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CASINO! 6TH CROWDED WEEK! TO-NIGHT, 8:15. MAT. SAT. AT 2. Xtra Mat. Tmrrw! Thanksgvg Day ALICE NIELSEN OPERA COMPANY in The Singing Girl!

THE NEW YORK. Eve. 8:30. Popular Prices. MATINEES DAILY. Including Sunday, at 2:30. Extra performance To-morrow Morning at 11:30. BIOGRAPH PICTURES OF THE JEFFRIES-SHARKEY CONTEST.

KEITH'S. CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. FELIX MORRIS & CO., To-morrow, Begins 9:30 A. M. THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. To-night at 8 o'clock Precisely. Evgs. at 8. Matinées at 2. Mats. This Week: Thursday and Saturday. BEN-HUR.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY. WAY DOWN EAST. Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. SAT. MAT. 2. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE. Gala Thanksgiving Mat. To-morrow!

5th Ave Theatre, B'y & 28th St. Evs. 8. MATINEES THIS WEEK: Thanksgiving Day & Sat. Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c THIS WEEK—THE LOTTERY OF LOVE

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT for the benefit of The German Hospital and Dispensary, in the City of New York, on Wednesday Evening, Nov. 29, 8 P. M., at Carnegie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av. Arranged by The Arion Society, Mr. Julius Lorenz, Conductor; The German Liederkranz, Dr. Paul Klengel, Conductor.
Soloists.
Miss Clara Butt